THE ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

OR

The Institution of Letters, Syllables, and Wœords in the English tung.

Wher^unto is annexed

An Index of wœords Lik^e and Unlik^e.

By

CHARLS BUTLER, Magd. *Master of Arts.*

Arist. Polit. lib 8. cap. 3.
Grammatica addiscenda pueris, utpotè ad vitam utilis.

OXFORD,
Printed by *William Turner*, for the Author: 1634.

Bridgewater ex dono Autoris 24°. Maij 1634

TO THE MOSTᶜ NOBLE YVNG PRINCᵉ

CHARLS STEWARD, [the Illuſtrious PRINCᶜ of great BRITAIN, &c.]

Your Graces humble aged Servant CAHRLS BUTLER prayeth perfection of Bodiᶜ and mindᶜ, with all happines, Temporall and Eternall.

THe preſent *Subject of my Pen (moſtᶜ hopᵉful* Heros) *is the foundation of all good Literaturᵉ: it is a ſecond Milk for Babᶜs: which, when their Bodiᵉs ar weaned from the tender breſts of their indulgent Nurſes, their Mindᶜs muſt ſuk from the learned breſts of their diligent Tutors; until they bee fit to receiv the ſtrong meat of riper knowledg [Humanᶜ and Divinᵉ.] I doubt not but this Diët wil, in its duᶜ timᶜ, bee better prepared to Your Graces*

palat: but becaus (I hopᶜ) the ſamᶜ, as heerᶜ it is addreſſed, wil bee welcoom to the ſtomachs of ordinari Pupils; giv mee leav (ſweetᶜ Princᶜ) to recommend the protection therᶜof unto Your Gracᶜ: and Your Gracᶜ unto the Author of all Gr'acᶜ: in whomᶜ wee liv, and moovᶜ, and havᶜ our Beeing: from whomᶜ deſcendeth every good, and every perfect Gift: whomᶜ I beſeechᶜ, ever to bleſſᶜ Your Highnes, with daily increas of all Corporall and Spirituall benediction: to whomᶜ bee Glori for ever.

To

To the Reader.

THe Excellenci of a Languag' (ingenuous Reader) doo'th conſiſt chiefly in three things, [1 Antiqiti, 2 Copious Eleganci, and 3 Generaliti:] for the firſt the Hebru', for the ſecond the Greek', for the third the Latin, for all the Engliſh is woorthily honoured.

I. The Hebru' beeing the languag' of our great Grandfather *Adam*, (which, until the Confuſion, all People of the Earth did ſpeak) muſt need's, for Antiqiti, hav' the precedenc': but the Teutonik (wher'of the Engliſh is a Dialect) beeing the Languag' of unconqered Conqerours, hath continued in its † primary ſeat of Germani, with little alteration, from the Confuſion until this day. For that of * *Becanus* (thowgh *Ortelius* ſeem' to favour his opinion) who did beleev' and maintain the Teutonik to bee the firſt and moſt' ancient of all, [even the Languag' ſpoken in Paradiſ';] may go' for a Paradox.

† *Tacitus in deſcrip. Germ.*

* *Verſtegan. cap. 7.*

II. For Copiouſnes, no' marveil if it exceed' the Greek', ſo happy in compoſition, ſeeing it hath woords enou of its own, to expreſ any conceipt; beſid's the ſtor' of borrowed woords, which by ſoom chang' it maketh hir own; and from which, as wel as from hir own Root's, by a ſpeciall faciliti of Derivation & Compoſition, wee deduc' infinit others. And of the Eleganci annexed to this Copiouſnes, the pur' and fluent styl' in thoſ' numberles Woorks of our curious-learned Authors, written of all Arts and lau-

dable knowledg, both' in Prof' and Vers; the ſtrong Lin's of our deep' Divin's, the accurat' Speeches of our grav' Sages, the eloqent Pleadings of our ſubtil Lawyers, comparable to the exqiſit Orations of *Tulli* or *Demoſthenes*, ar witneſſes.

III. An other properti of an excellent Languag' is the Generaliti or larg' extent ther'of: wher'in no' Tung within Chriſtendom may compar' with ours. For the Germans, of whom' our Fathers [the Saxons, Juit's, and Angles] ar a part, hav' ſpred themſelvs and their Teutonik Tung, (thowgh in divers Dialects, which Tim' hath cauſed) not on'ly thoorrow all High and Low Germani, [their primari habitation;] but alſo in divers other Countris, wher' their victorious hand (enlarging ſtil their Territoris) hath ſeated them: as in Denmark, Suedland, Lapland, Finland, Gotland, Norwey, England, and the Eaſt part of Scotland, even from Barweek to the Orcades: [nou the Iſles of Orkney:] which the very languag', differing but little, in dialect, from the Northern or older Engliſh, doo'th ſhew: ((and ther'for' the Highland or Weſtern Scots (which indeed' ar the † right Scots, ſpeaking the Scottiſh or Iriſh tung) doo' call the Eaſterlings or Law-land-men, as the Welch doo' us, Saſſons or Saxons)) lik'wiſ' in the other Northern Iſles, as Groenland, Freeſland, Iſ'land, &c. even to the Hyperborean or frozen Sea. Neither on'ly theſ' Northern parts; but the South Countris alſo, wher'ſoever they ſet their foot', hav' yeelded to their puiſſanc': as Franc' ſubdued by their Franks and Normans: Afrik over-run by their Vandals: Spain by their Vandals, & Goth's: and Itali by their Lombards, Goth's, and Vandals: thowgh in theſ'

† *Hibernia, poſteriore tempore, Scotia etiam dicta fuit* Iſidoro *&* Bedæ, *a Scotu incolu: nnde Scotia nomen cum Scotu in Britanniam commigravit.* Cambden *in Hibernia.*

thes parts their languag bee mixt, and much corrupted with the Speech of the conqered people, whom they ſuffered to remain among them. So that, not without caus, hath this *Manly* Nation obteined the nam of *German* or *Alman*: which ar both on, * *Ger* or *Gar* ſignifying, in the Teutonik, as much as *All*. * *Verſteg. cap. 1.*

By thes arguments, the excellenci of our Moothertung is ſufficiently demonſtrated: ſo that ther wanteth nothing to perfection, but that which in the learned Languages (as a ſpeciall grac and ornament) is preciſly obſerved, [a tru and conſtant writing ther of.] For ſo certain is the Orthographi of the Hebru, Greek, and Latin, that all Nations (thowgh never ſo far diſtant in plac, and different in Speech) doo writ them alik: wher as many woords in our Languag ar written diverſly, even at hom: neither our nu Writers agreeing with the old, nor either nu or old among themſelvs. Which gav occaſion to † *Sr John Pric* (wheither mor tartly or tru ly, I know not) taxing our Orthographi to prefer his own: wher hee ſaith, that fowr good Secretaris, writing a ſentenc in Engliſh from his mouth, differed all, on from an other, in many letters: wher as ſo many Welch, writing the ſam in their Tung, varyed not in any on letter. † *Remains cap. 3.*

Unto this uncertainti of Writing, even among the Learned, is neceſſarily coupled a tedious difficulti of Spelling, & Reading, unto the Learners: who, by our uſuall naming and ordering of the letters, cannot attain to the right ſound of the ſyllable, which they ſtand for; until long and painful practic hav beat it into their heds.

On ground of thes two inconveniences, is the imperfection of our Alphabet. For, throogh the ignoranc of our old Pen-men and Printers, it is coom to paſ, that ſundry letters, of freqent uſ in our Tung, hav yet no

pecu-

*Rem c. 3. peculiar and diſtinct Characters: as * Sr *Thomas Smith*, occaſioned by this uncertainti of our Writing, noteth. Wher'as (ſaith hee) of neceſſiti ther' muſt bee ſo many letters in every Tung, as ther' ar ſingle ſounds; the Latin letters ar not ſufficient to expreſ all the ſingle ſounds of the Engliſh. So that wee ar fain to borrow, for theſ' uncharactered letters, other letters, that hav' other forces of their own; and whoſ' nam's doo' no' whit impli' the forces of thoſ' letters, whoſ' places they ar forced to ſuppli'. Such ar the Engliſh vouels æ and œ, expreſſed by the form and nam' of dubble *e* and dubble *o*: ſuch ar *j* and *v* conſonants, for which *i* and *u* vouels (under the ſam' nam's) ar mad' to ſerv: ſuch alſo ar the Aſpirats, expreſſed by their ſimples and the letter of aſpiration. The nam's of all which, not ſounding the forces of thoſ' letters, doo' ſo little help the poor' learners in ſpelling; that they ar a long whil' perplexed and much hindered ther'-by. What a trubblous uncertainti is this, that *ee* ſhall

† *Vide* æ *and* œ *cap.* 1, § 2. ſoomtim' ſignifi' a ſingle *e* produced, as in † *Phariſee*; ſoomtim' 2 *e* ſonant, as in *Preeminenc'*; ſoomtim' æ, as in *ſeeth* monoſyllable, [*coquo*;] ſoomtim' æ and *e*, as in *ſeeth* diſyllable, [*videt*?] Wher' you may not' an other uncer-

* *vid.* Đ & T. tainti, * [*th* in the on' ſtanding for *t* aſpirat, and in the other for *d* aſpirat;] althowgh their ſounds bee as different, as the ſounds of *t* aud *d* ſimple. And of thoſ' letters which hav' their peculiar characters, ſoom hav' unfit nam's to expreſ their forces: and ſuch ar *h*, *y*, *w*, *c* and *g* hard: ſo that the learners, by the naming of theſ' letters, ar never the neer' for the ſpelling of the ſyllable; but ar apt to giv an other ſound, which the wrong nam' rightly importeth. For who woold' not think that *ach*—æ ſhoold' ſpel *ch*æ, rather than *h*æ; and *wi*.æ *w*æ, rather than *y*æ? lik'wiſ' *c*—*a ſa*, and *g*—*a ja*, rather than *ka* and *ga*?

And

And for the nam^e *dubble u*, it hath no^e touch of the ſound of the letter ſo called; it beeing indeed^e a nam^e of the form, and not of the forc^e, the which *y* hath gotten from him.

An other ground of thes^e two Inconveniences, [Uncertain writing, & Difficulti of learning] is, †that in many woords wee ar fallen from the old^e pronunciation: and ther^efor^e ſoom writ^e them according to the nu^e ſound, & ſoom (for antiqitis ſak^e) doo^e keep^e the old^e writing: which Uncertainti is as trubbleſom to the novic^e Reader, as to the Writer. † *Vide c.* 1. § 1, ¶ 2.

Thes^e two great Inconveniences ther^e-for^e, of opprobrious Cacographi & tedious Difficulti of learning, wee ſhall avoid; if firſt wee reform our Alphabet, by adding thoſ^e uncharactered letters which ar wanting, & giving fit nam^es to thoſ^e that want them: then, if wee obſerv in our writing *the three-fold^e uſ^e of the letters: and laſtly, if wee writ^e altogether according to the ſound nou † generally received; obſerving on^ly certain Idioms of our own, with ſoom few Not^es of Derivation from ſtrang^e Primitiv^es. By which means, the learned wil qikly agree in on^e right and certain manner of writing; and the learners attein unto a mor^e perfect and reddy reading in on^e yeer^e, than otherwiſ^e they hav^e doon in three. * *Vide c.* 2. § 1, ¶ 2. † *Vide ibidem.*

Nevertheles, ſo pouerful is the tyrant Cuſtom, oppoſing and overſwaying Right and Reaſon; that I doo^e eaſily beleev^e, this little chang^e (though never ſo right, reaſonable, and profitable) wil ſeem^e, to ſoom, harſh and unked at the firſt: but after a whil^e, beeing inured ther^eunto, I ſuppoſ^e they wil rather woonder, hou our Anciēt, Eloqent, Noble languag^e, in other reſpects eqalizing the beſt, coold^e ſo long

endurᵉ theſᵉ gros and diſgracᵉful barbariſmes. It werᵉ pitti therᵉforᵉ, that Tyranni ſhouldᵉ always prevail: and that Reaſon (whoſᵉ right it is to rulᵉ) ſhouldᵉ bee ſtil held in ſubjection; to the obſcuring of the honour of that, which is ſo dear unto us, [our renoumed Countri and Languagᵉ.]

Theſᵉ firſt Elements of Letters and Syllables, [parts of Woords] beeing righted, the following Rudiments of Woords [parts of Speechᵉ] ar certain and eaſy: and much morᵉ compendious, than the Grammar-rulſs, either of Greekᵉ or Latin.

The welcom (ingenious Reader) which my former pains havᵉ found, emboldeneth mee to preſent this alſo to thy view; and oncᵉ again to expoſᵉ my ſelf unto the hazard of thy cenſurᵉ: which yet, if either my endeavours anſwer thy deſirᵉ, or thy acceptancᵉ my loov; I ſhall not needᵉ to fear. *Vale.*

Worton *Sept.* 1. *An. D.* 1653. *C.B.M.*

OF all deſᵉ Grammaticall Precepts, wiᵉ out of ancient and modern practicᵉ (for a conſtant uniformiti of trueᵉ writing) havᵉ bæn obſerved; dat of de Aſpiratᵉs (I findᵉ) hatᵉ found leaſt favour: wiᵉ ſoom over-haſty *Cenſors* ſtik not, at firſt ſigt, to accuſᵉ of groundles Novelti. But if (deir occecating prejudicᵉ laid aſidᵉ) dey wooldᵉ vouchſafᵉ to examin de Caus, beforᵉ dey paſt deir Sentencᵉ; dey migt know, dat deſᵉ Letters ar grounded (I) upon learned Antiqiti, (II) not without good Reaſons approoving de ſamᵉ.

1 De moſtᵉ ancient Languagᵉ, having in it de forcᵉ and ſound of * ſix of deſᵉ eigt Aſpiratᵉs, [Ð, Ꝑ, Ꞓ, Ꝁ, Ꝑ, Ꞩ] hatᵉ derᵉforᵉ ſix peculiar Karacters to expreſ de ſamᵉ, [ה,ח,ך,ס, ש:] under deſᵉ namᵉs [*Dhaleth, Thau, Ghimel, Khaph, Phe, Shin:*] træ of dem [Ꝑ, Ꝁ, Ꝑ], ar found in de Grækᵉ: having likᵉwiſᵉ deir peculiar Karacters, [φ, χ, θ:] and two

[Ð, Ꝑ]

* *Vide cap.* 1. §. 5.

To the Reader.

[Đ, Ƭ] in đe old‘ Saxon, wenc‘ our Languag‘ is derived. Đe ođer two [Ȝ & Ƿ] no‘ marveil if neider Græk‘ nor Hebru‘ hav‘; ſæing đer‘ is no‘ ſuȝe forc‘ or ſound eider in Græk‘ or Hebru‘, no nor in any ođer Languag‘ in đe world, for owgt đat I can learn: ſo đat deſ‘ two, of all đe eigt, ar peculiar to đe Engliſ. (*vid.* Ȝ & Ƿ *ſuis locis.*)

II. Đe Reaſons, wer‘on đe practic‘ of Antiqiti is grounded, ar two: on‘, đat it is a ſorter kind‘ of writing; (đe Aſpirat‘ bæing indæd‘ noƫing els but an Abbreviation of đe ſimple letter and đe letter of Aſpiration) đe ođer đat đe on‘ ſound of đe Aſpirat‘s nam‘, (plainly importing his dubble forc‘) helpeƫ đe Learners muȝe, to tru‘ & reddy Spelling and Reading.

If, notwiƫſtanding all đis, đer‘ bæ any ſo far in lœv wiƫ his antiq guiſ‘ of writing, đat neider Reaſon nor Autoriti can bæ heard; hav‘ hæ his mind‘, đat hæ may liv đe longer: on‘ly let him, in Spelling, call đe ſimple Conſonant and đe Aſpiration by đe on‘ nam‘ of đe Aſpirat‘, for đe eas of yung Learners. If đis help alſo diſpleas, let him wol‘ly kæp‘ his own way: and đen, wer‘ hæ mæteƫ wit an Aſpirat‘, hæ may call it by đe two nam‘s of đe Letters, of wiȝe it is an Abbreviation; and ſo wil all bæ, in effect, juſt as it was befor‘: đis ȝang‘ wil bæ no‘ ȝang‘ at all to him; his affecƫed Tedſouſnes in Writing, and Difficulti in Spelling remaining đe ſam‘: and hæ for his Conſtanci, in holding & upholding đem, deſervet (I confeſ) no les commendation, đan đe good old‘ wif‘ did: wo bæing found doun upon hir knæ‘s, in đe aſes, blowing đe fir‘ wit hir mout, and told‘, đat ſhe had nou no‘ need‘ to tak‘ ſuȝe pains; ſæing ſhe was riȝe, & able to buy Bellows: Bellows? (qoƫ ſhe) I hav‘ blown đe fir‘ wit my mout heđerto, and ſo did my Moder befor‘ mæ: and I doo‘ not mean to buy Bellows nou.

But it beſt befiƫƫet đe Reaſonable Creatur‘, to bæ directed by Reaſon: or (if wæ wil næd‘s liv by Examples) rađer to follow đe Practic‘ of learned Antiqiti, wiȝe is grounded upon Reaſon; đan rud‘ and barbarous Solœciſms, oppoſing đe ſam‘. *Iterum vale.*

Ad AUTHOREM.

Prompsisti BUTLERE *olim, de quo Tibi grates*
Debent Theiologus, Rhetor, Apûmq; φιλ⊙ :
Verùm sic paucis tantummodò consulis : (etsi
Sic paucis non est consulnisse parum)
Hinc majus moliris opus : quoque integra constet
Gratia, es hìc cunctis utilis Angligenis.

S. W

DE

ÐE ENGLISH.

GRAMMAR.

CAP. I. Of ðe Letters.

§ 1. *Of ðeir ſorts, kind's, and figur's; wiþ ðeir nam's, and uſes.*

GRammar is ðe Art of writing and Speaking wel. Wiẽ conſiſteþ in ðe Inſtitution of Letters [Cap. 1,] of Syllables [c. 2,] of Wœrds [c. 3,] and of Wœrds Adjuncts [c. 4.]

Of Letters ðer' ar many * Sorts; wiẽ ar diſtinguiſed by ðe higþ of ðeir bodi's. * *vide Orat. l. 1, c. 2, § 1.*

Every Sort haþ 3 kind's [Roman, *Italik*, Engliſh:] and eaẽ kind' 2 Figur's [Capital, and Vulgar:] as in Example.

Đe triple Alpabet:

Conteining in eaϵ kindᵉ and figurᵉ, đe 28 Letters, beſidᵉs đe 8 Aſpiratᵉs, uſed in đe Engliſ tung.

bæ, kæ cæ, dæ,					ef, gæ jæ,		he,		je, ca, el, em.			
A	B	C	D	E	Æ	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
a	b	c	d	e	æ	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*Æ*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*
a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*æ*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*	*l*	*m*
𝔄	𝔅	ℭ	𝔇	𝔈	𝔈	𝔉	𝔊	𝔎	𝔍	𝔍	𝔎	𝔏	𝔐
𝔞	𝔟	𝔠	𝔡	𝔢	𝔢	𝔣	𝔤	𝔥	𝔦	𝔧	𝔨	𝔩	𝔪

en,			pæ,	cu,	ar,	es,	tæ,		ve,	we,	ex,	yi,	ze,
N	O	Œ	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
n	o	œ	p	q	r	ſ	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
N	*O*	*Œ*	*P*	*Q*	*R*	*S*	*T*	*U*	*V*	*W*	*X*	*Y*	*Z*
n	*o*	*œ*	*p*	*q*	*r*	*ſ*	*t*	*u*	*v*	*w*	*x*	*y*	*z*
𝔑	𝔒	𝔒𝔢	𝔓	𝔔	𝔯	𝔖	𝔗	𝔘	𝔙	𝔚	𝔛	𝔜	ℨ
𝔫	𝔬	𝔢	𝔭	𝔮	𝔯	𝔰	𝔱	𝔲	𝔳	𝔴	𝔵	𝔶	𝔷

đe,	the,	che,	*khe,	geh,	fe,	eſh,	whe.
Đ	Ŧ	Ꞓ	Ꝁ	Ꝿ	Ꝑ	Ꞩ	Ƿ
đ	ŧ	ꞓ	ꝁ	ꝿ	ꝑ	ſ	ƿ

Đe nam's of Letters.

Đe nam's of đe Letters ſerv for đe ſpelling of Syllables: and der'for' dey owgt to bæ ſuϵ, as dœ' plainly and briefly expreſ đe forc' and pouer of đeir Letters: as bæ, dæ, ef, el, dœ đe forc' of B, D, F, L. If all đe reſt wer' named accordingly; đe ſpelling wœld' bæ mor' eaſy: as for ſchollars [weider ſtrangers, or our own ϵildren] in learning; ſo for đe maſters in teaϵing. Sœ eaϵ ſeveral' Letter in his plac'.

§ 1, ¶ 2.

Of đe triple uſ' of Letters.

Đe triple uſ' of Letters.

Letters hav' 3 uſes: in đe du' obſervation wer'of conſiſte4

ſiſtez de Ortʒografi or tru' writing of de Engliſ tung.

De firſt and chief is, by deir proper forces, comprehended in deir nam's, to expreſ de tru' ſound of de ſyllable, wer'of dey ar parts: as in God–ly–nes. I.

But wee hav' in our languag' many ſyllables, wich having gotten a nu' pronunciation, doo' yet retein deir old' ortʒografi: ſo dat deir letters doo' not nou rightly expreſ deir ſound. De wich errour if wee wil correct; (as wee muſt, unles wee wil excuſ' it as an † idiom) de qeſtion wil bee, Weider wee ſchold' conform our writing to de nu' ſound; or reform our nu' ſound, and return to de old'. † vid. III. infr.

☜

For ſolution of wich doubt, It is meet', dat, wer' wee hav' generally, or in de mor' civil parts [as de Univerſiti's and Citti's] forſaken de old' pronunciation; der' wee conform our writing to de nu' ſound, and writ' as wee ſpeak: deed', need', fleep' hart, * eang', ſtrang', angel, danger: not ded', ned', fleap, hert, or heart, (wich is woors, vide cap. 2, § 2.) eaung', ſtraung', aungel, daunger, &c: as dey ar yet ſounded in de Nortʒ, and wer' not long ſinc' written in de † book' of Homili's: and wer' de old' ſound is left on'ly by ſcom, and in ſcom places; dat der' wee reform de novel ſound, and ſpeak as wee writ': firſt, ʒird, bird, * dear, ear, hear, heard: not furſt ʒurd, burd, deer', eer', heer', hard: vid. in cap. 2, § 2 Ea for a, and Ea for ee.

* For chaing', ſtraing', aingel, dainger, *vide* A in § 2.

† *Imprinted A. D.* 1562.

* Of dis ſort ſeemez to Stir: for ſo wee commonly writ' it, and pronounc' it Stur: but heer' our Speaking is righter den our writing: for in high Duitch it is Sturren, and in low Stœren: of which de Weſtern Dialect has yet, to Stoʒ': ſo ʒurſt rader den ʒirſt, becaus his original is durſt: *vide* F.

An oder uſ' of de Letters is, to ſew de Derivation of a woord: nam'ly, wen wee keep' a letter in de derivativ' wich is in de primitiv', dowg an oder doo' ſeem' better to expreſ de ſound: as wen wee writ' perſon, dowg wee ſay parſon, becaus it comez of *perſona*: or wen wee writ' receiv, and ſay rader receev. Alſo wen a letter not ſounded in de Engliſ, is yet written, becaus it is in de languag' from wenc' de woord cam': as b in debt, doubt; e in II. 1. 2.

Georgᵉ; g in disdeign, flegmᵉ, reign, signᵉ; h in Thomas, authoriti; (*vide* H) l in salvᵉ; n in solemn, hymn; M in oeconomi; (vid. cap. 2, § 1. Æ & Oe) p in Psalm, receipt; and s in Isle; becaus desᵉ wœrds cœm from *debitum, dubito, Georgius, dedignor, phlegma, regnum, signum, Thomas, authoritas, salvus, solemnis, hymnus, Oeconomia, Psalmus, receptum, insula*: yet writᵉ not accompt, for account; dat bæing too far fetcᵗ from L. *computus*, or F. *compte*, & too unlikᵉ de sound of de Englif wœrd. Likᵉwisᵉ de

3. * *vid.* Y. Grækᵉ letters þ, ȝ, & also þ vouel (savᵉ in * de endᵉs of Englif wœrds, & beforᵉ e or i werᵉ usᵉ hath confirmed it) doᵒ sow de wœrd to bee originally Grækᵉ: for oderwisᵉ derᵉ is no nædᵉ of þ, ȝ bæing sufficient to expres his own forcᵉ: neider is derᵉ any nædᵉ of þ, our own Englif ff having de forcᵉ of it: nor yet of ȝ, seeing (but in de Northᵗ) wee doᵒ scarcᵉ givᵉ any oder sound unto it, den to our Englif g.

III. De ȝirdusᵉ is to sew soom idiom of our moder-tung: as namᵉly wen onᵉ letter is put for an oder, wosᵉ sound hee borrowᵉth as in he, we, evil; for hee, wee, eevil: in woman, wuȝd, wuȝs; for wooman, wooȝd, wooȝs: wen wee writᵉ call, and pronouncᵉ *caul*: (*vide* L.) wen wee writᵉ vertuous, and pronouncᵉ *vertuus*: wen wee writᵉ gaol, of de Frenᶜ * *geol*, and say jail: wen wee writᵉ Thamᵉs, or morᵉ rigtly Tamᵉs, of † *Tamisis*, and say Tems: 2ly wen e final is qiescent, and hath noᵗ sound; (as in Grækᵉ and Latin it alway hath) but serveth onᵉly to producᵉ de precedent vouel: (*v.* E qiescent) and 3ly wen wœrds of divers sens and of likᵉ sound ar distinguised in writing: as a boat, to boᵗ; to buy, by, to, too, two: *vide* To *in Indice*.

* A cavᵉ or prison.

† First so called at Dorchester, wherᵉ de rivers *Tamᵉ* and *Isis* meetᵉ.

3.

2 *Uses of Capitals*. Of which see Orat. l. 1. c. 2, § 1.

Morᵉover, Capitals havᵉ in de beginnings of wœrds deir peculiar usᵉs: noting namᵉs, not onᵉly proper, as Charls, Mari, London, Britain; but appellativᵉ also, of ȝings especially observable: suᶜ as is de Subject or principal matter handled in a Bookᵉ, as Grammar; or in any particular Tract derᵉof, as Letter, Syllable, Wuȝd.

I.

II. * An oder usᵉ of de Capital Letters is, to begin a Sentencᵉ: as *Exod.* 16, 4. Den sayd de Lord unto Moses, &c: yea

dowg

dowg it bee but a Speech of ſom perſon included in a Sentenc of de Autor; as dat wich followeth, **Behold I wil rain bred from heaven**, &c. In de 9 vers [**And Moſes ſpak unto Aaron, Say unto de childzen of Iſrael, Com neer befor de Lord**, &c.] der ar 2 ſuch included Speeches: to wit, de Speech of Moſes to Aaron [**Say unto de childzen of** &c. and, in it, de Speech of Aaron to de people [**Com neer befor de Lord**, &c.]

Cap. I.

§ 2. *Of Vouels.*

Letters (of wat ſort, kind, or figur ſoever) ar eider Vouels or Conſonants: & deſ, eider Half-vouels or Mut's.

A Vouel hath a perfect ſound, without de help of an oder letter: and der'for his on'ly force or ſound is his nam: as a, e, o, æ, œ, i, u, and y, wich is alſo a Conſonant.

A Mut or dum letter is dat, wich giveth no ſound at all of it ſelf; but is apt, by de help of a vouel eider befor or after it, to ſound, and ſew his force: as b, c [hard,] d, g, j, k, p, q, t, x, y.

A Half-vouel is dat wich of it ſelf yeelds a ſtill and imperfect ſound: de wich, by de acceſ of a vouel, is perfected: as c [ſoft,] f, h, l, m, n, r, ſ, v, w, z. So dat, of de Conſonants, der ar 10 Mut's, 10 Half-vouels, & c bot Mut and Half-vouel. Unto de Half-vouels may bee added de Aſpirat's, d, t, e, k, g, p, ſ, w.

A is in Engliſh, as in all oder languages, de firſt vouel, and firſt letter of de Alpabet: de wich, lik i and u, hath 2 ſounds: on, wen it is ſort, an oder, wen long: as in **man** and **man**, **hat** and **hat**. And befor l it is ſounded lik au: as in **alſo**, **palſi**, **fals**, **altar**, **alter**, **halter**: except f, v, k, l, or m follow: for den al hath de ſound of au: (*vide* L) befor ng lik ai, as in **eang**, **rang**, **danger**, **ſtranger**; befor nc lik au, as in **eanc**, **danc**, **franc**, **lanc**; and alſo befor nd, as in **demand**, **command**. A

E, de moſt rif letter of de Alpabet, is eider ſonant, E

or ſilent: and ſonant perfect, or imperfect.

E perfect. E perfect is dat wic hat a perfect ſound: (as in E-lement) de wic is not altered by de quantiti. Dis e is yet, in ſom frequent monoſyllables, ſomtim' ſet for æ; as in he, be, me, ye, we: and in ſom oder words; as evil, devil: and always in de propoſitiv' particle Be; as in Begin, behold', beſæc': (*vide* c. 4, § 2, Except.) And generally, wer' wæ now ſound and writ' æ, in former tim's (according to de Duitc dialect) was written e; as lik' wiſ' o for æ: as appæret in *Polychronicon*; (wic was printed A. D. 1485, in de 10 of H. 7) and even in our Faders days: for de Bible of 1541, & de Prefac' der' of hat De, tre, her', ben, ſe, ſem', ſed', ſek', fre, fed', feld', gev', ned's, ner', fet', met', ſwet', ded's, rev's, dep', kep', wep', tet', peces, preſt, beſeged, betwen', &c. for dæ, træ, hæt', bæn, ſæ, ſæm', ſæd', ſæk', fræ, fæd', field, giv, [for* gæv] næd's, nær', fæt', mæt', ſwæt', dæd's, træv's, dæp', kæp', wæp', tæt', pieces, præſt, beſieged, betwæn', &c. As lik' wiſ' it hat o for æ in non', ſon', ſon, fot', foted, ſot', to, moc, wold, morn', bok', tol's, rom, comly, dom', monet, honi, moni, ſtod', underſtod', moved, yong, tong, worm, lok', tok', fort, &c. for næn', ſæn', ſæn, fæt', fæted, ſæt', tæ, mæc or muc, (wic in ſound is all on') wæld', mærn', bæk', tæl's, cæm, cæmly, dæm', mænt, hænni, mænni, (de ortografi of wic word appæret, as by its ſound, ſo by de Frenc: wo writ' monnoy wit nn; and † o befor' n always ſound æ) ſtæd' underſtæd', mæved, yæng, tæng, wærm, or rader yung, tung, warm, (as it is in de Teutonik) læk', tæk', fært, &c. Moſt' of wic, for de tru' ſpelling, and reddy reading of Engliſ, hav' been adviſedly canged: de ſam' reaſon is for de reſt: for wo wæld' tink dat b-e ſpellet bee, or m-e mee; and not rader be, me? and dat d-o ſpellet dœ', or c-o-m cœm, and not rader dœ', com?

* *vid.* E long c. 1, § 3.

† *vid.* O.

I Imperf. Imperfect e is dat, wic after l wit a mut' hat de ſound of de Frenc *e* feminin' in *homme, table*, & de lik'; or rader addet noting to dat ſound, wic de mut' and ſemivouel dœ'

doœ mak' of demſelvs: as in able, tabernacle, cradle, ladle, addle, ſaddle, muffle, eagle, people, apple, title: wi€ is not ſo after r: aldowg ſcom, for de ancient Saxon wœrd aker, writ' acre. De Fren€ indeed' doœ' in lik' manner plac' e after r wiz a mut', as in *maugre*, of *malgre*: wi€, bœing mad' Engliſ, wœ writ' and ſound mauger. So dey writ' *ordre*, *maiſtre*, *lettre*, *chambre*, *monſtre*: for wi€ wœ hav' order, maſter, letter, €amber, monſter: dey writ' *ſepulchre*, of *ſepulchrum*; wi€ in Engliſ is to bœ written ſepulker: de Latin *ch* bœing turned into de Engliſ k [an Aſpirat' of de ſam' forc': *vid.* € in § 5: but for *maſſacre*, unles wœ €ang' de c into k, dat muſt kœp' his nativ' ortograpi.

E ſilent. € ſilent or qieſcent ſee in de next §.

O D, as €, haz but on' ſound, weider it bee long or ſort: but as e is ſomtim' put for œ, ſo is o for œ: as in deſe monoſyllables, do', do'ſt, do'z, to, wo, two: alſo after w and befor' m, or n, or r; as in wom, woman, wonder, wont, * woz'd, ſwoz'd, wozm, wozſt, wozt, colwozt: alſo befor' der; as in oder, moder, brother, ſmoder; and in ſom oder wœrds, wher'of der' is neider rul' nor reaſon, but on'ly de imitation of de Fren€: as in com', among, ſom', ſonn': *vid.* € *perfect.* But it wer' better dat every letter had his own plac': for wat nœd' on' hav' 2 ſounds, wen der' bee two to expreſs dem boz'?

* yet not in woz'd.

EE and OO. Dubble € and dubble D, in writing, ſœm' diphzongs: but becaus deir ſounds ar diſtinct and ſimple, as de ſound of any oder ſingle vouel; dey ar rader to bœ accounted vouels: woſ' nam's muſt bee, as of oder vouels, deir ſound; expreſt by ſingle karacters: (wi€ yet ſcold' not bœ unlik' de dubble letters, dat hav' been uſed for dem) oder wiſ' de two perfect ee in reedifi', preeminenc', Bezaleel, and de perfect and qieſcent in * Galilee, Phariſee, & Zebedee, ar not diſtinguiſed from de Vouel ee; nor oo in Bootes from oo in boot's.

* E qieſcent in deſ' woords, is der' for' wel added to e perfect. *Mat.* 2, 22, *Act.* 23, 6, *Marc.* 10, 35; as lik' wiſ' in deir plural and oblique *Mat.* 5, 6, 13 and 20, 20: left e perfect ſhoold' ſeem' qieſcent; and ſo de woords to bee but diſyllables, and de vouel precedent to bee long.

Deſ'

Deſe 2 Vouels ar familiar, and almoſt peculiar to de Engliſ: bæing little uſed in de Duitc, and not at all in de Frenc: aldowg dey hav de ſounds of boτ: of æ in deir i; and of œ in *ou* dipτong, and in *o* befor *m*, and *n*; as œ œ œ œ œ œ *vous eſtes un homme honorable*, and *qui mal y penſe honi ſoit.*

Betwæn æ and e, and betwæn œ and o, as in form, ſo in forc, is ſcom affiniti: ſo dat e is ſcomtim put for æ, and o for œ: (*vid.* Œ and Ø) and as æ into e, and e into æ; ſo œ into o, and o into œ is eaſily ęanged: as in fæd and fed, bræd and bred, mæt and met, τæft and τeft; in *merus* and mær, *decretum* and dectæ, *excedo* and ertæd: Alſo in gœſ and goſling, ſœt and ſot, cœl and col, cœis or coic; in mœv of *moveo*; gœd of Sax. gode or D. goed; hœd blœd of de D. hoed bloed, &c. Yea and deſ two Engliſh vouels æ and œ ar as apt to turn on into an oder: as in dœ and dæd, cœl and kæl, fœt and fæt; in fæd and fœd, bræd and brœd, blæd and blœd, &c.

E and Ø hav ea of dem 2 ſounds: one long, and an oder ſort: as græv græw, ſcon ſœn, &c. *vid.* e quieſcent.

I, U. I and U ar boτ Vouels and Conſonants: (as (in de Hebru) *kirik* and *Quibbuts*, *Jod* and *Vau*) de differenc betwæn wie, was not by de ancient Printers and Writers ſo duly obſerved. But ſæing dat in ſound and forc, dey ar as different as any oder vouels and conſonants bæ; dey doe better, dat diſtinguiſ dem alſo in nam and form. Sæ de Alpabet.

I and U ſort hav a manifeſt differenc from de ſam long: as in rid rid, rud rud, din din, * dun dun, tin tin, tun tun: for as i ſort haτ de ſound of æ ſort; ſo haτ u ſort of œ ſort: as in græw and griw; gœd blœd, and gud blud: *vid.* e quieſcent.

* Which is an ancient Teutonik woord remaining boτ in de Saxon and French; and ſignifying a long hil, or ſea-bank: of which dat ieeviſh toun, [de ſhim of England] is called Dunkerk. Wee hav turned dun into doun, calling de hilli coaſt by de ſea-ſid, de Downs.

E and

E and i ſort wit̄ w, hav' ðe veri ſound of u long: as in hiw, knæw, tru', appeæreð. But becaus u is ðe mor' ſimple and reddi way; der'for' is dis ſound ðe rader to bæ expreſſed by it: as in du', tru', ru', ſu', ſtu', blu', clu', cru', glu', Ju', juel, mu', nu', pu', puet, cruſ', cruet, ſuet, ſur', endur', fluc', ſpruc', rul', pul', lut', flut', emb̄u', eſcu', enſu', &c. except der' bæ ſom ſpecial caus of reteining ðe w: as in Iw (ſæ Index) and in hiw, becaus in ðe ancient Saxon it is ſo written: in bræw and bræwer, becaus ðe Saxon and German wœrd is bræwen and bræwer; in knæw, blæw, græw, cræw, ſnæw, becaus ðey cœm of know, blow, grow, crow, ſnow, wic hav' w: and in flæw of fli', becaus an oðer bran€ is flown: but flu' rader ðen flæw, becaus his *cognata* bæ flay, flain wit̄out w. But wy ar ſom of ðeſ' written wit̄ ðe diptong ew? wos' ſound is manifeſtly different: as in dew, ew, few, hew, €ew, rew, ſew, ſtrew, ſew, ſtrew, pewter, and ðe lik'. E, I, I

W after G ſomtim' ſerveð on'ly to harden g: as in guil', plagu': (*v.* G) ſomtim' it is liqeſcent: as in guerdon, languag', languiſ, &c: lik' as anciently it was after c, as in cueð, cuæn: wic 2 letters ar nou abbreviated into q. ſæ Q. G

Ðe Saxon u' wæ hav' in ſundry wœrds turned into œ: and not on'ly u ſort into œ ſort, (wic in ſound is all on') as wen of duba wæ writ' dœb'; but alſo u long into œ long, as wen for dur' or durh', wæ writ' dœr'; for hur' (of huren to hir') hœr': (ðe Nederlanders call it hoer, as wer' wæ ſay good, blood, hood, dey ſay goed, bloed, hoed) unto wic ſom idly prefix w, it being neider in ðe ſound, nor in ðe original. Ðe wœrd rigtly anſwereð *meretrix*: to wit, her dat is naugt for hir'. 2

Y is bot' an Engliſ Conſonant, and a Græk' Vouel: ðe wic is crept into our Engliſ wœrds alſo. Ðe vouel is ſounded as i: ðe forc' of ðe conſonant is ſæ'n in dis wœrd yarn, or yær': and der'for' is it unrigtly named wi; wic haþ in it ðe forc' of w, not y: (for wi-a-r-n ſoundeð Y

warn, not yarn) but is rader to bee called yi: wic nam* hat de forc bot of de conſonant, and vouel: as, wen wee ſpel dis word [yeer'ly,] yi-ee-r' ſounded yeer'; & l-yi, ly.

Þ beeing a Greek vouel, is rigtly uſed every wer in words originally Greek: as 1 kryſtal, 2 Polypus, 3 Apotrypa, 4 Apocalyps. And comon uſ hat aloued it in de end's of oder Engliſ words: in ſo muc dat i and y ar in dat plac uſed indifferently: but i mor in * Subſtantiv's, and Verbs; as bounti, commoditi, a li; to tri, to eſpi, to † di, to * li: (unles it mak a dipthong, as in ey, dey, may, ſay) and y mor in Adjectiv's, and Adverbs; as my, dy, wy, by, many, twenty, ſorry, godly, humbly, hartily. Alſo wen 2 ii coom togeder, y hat commonly de plac of de former: as burying, marrying, dying, denying; dowg buri, marri, di, deyi: and wen e followed, as marryed, denyed; not married, denied.

* Specially dos in ti of de Latins in *tas.* †**Morior, mentior*: alowgh oder 2 Verbs of de ſam found and of different ſens, ar for difference written wit y [to dy, *tingo*, to ly, *jaceo.*]

CAA. I.

§ 3, *Of producing* de *Vouels.*

DE Vouels, ſort by natur, ar produced or mad long, eider by e qieſcent, or by adding a to mak a dipthong.

E qieſcent. * It would help de learners much, that e qieſcent had every wher a different karacter from e ſonant: for the preſent a Coma tranſpoſed wer not unfit.

* E qieſcent, is dat, wic, beeing placed in de end of a word, is not ſounded at all: but only ſignifyed de former vouel to bee produced; as in dam, mad: wic oderwiſ would bee ſort; as in dam, mad.

Except after C and G. After C in polyſyllables, wic hav not de accent in de laſt, as juſtic, edific, prudenc, temperanc; and after enc in monoſyllables, as wenc, henc, denc, penc, e qieſcent doo not produc de precedent vouel; but ſerved only to ſoften c. Alſo after g, wit n or r befor it, e qieſcent dooe not produc de vouel; but ſerved only to ſoften g: as in reveng, cinge, fring, hing, ſpring, ſwing, plung, ſpung; barg, larg,

larg^{e}, sarg^{e}, earg^{e}, verg^{e}, forg^{e}, gorg^{e}, urg^{e}, burg^{e}, purg^{e}, scurg^{e}, spurg^{e}.

And dis produc'ing e qiëscent, bæing in de root^{e}, is continued in de brances, [cases, plurals, persons, derivativ^{e}s, and compounds;] as nam^{e}s becaus nam^{e}, mak'ing becaus mak^{e}, tru^{e} & tru'ly becaus tru^{e}, wis'ly becaus wis^{e}, hom'ly hom'ward becaus hom', wer'in becaus wer^{e}, lik'wis^{e} becaus lik^{e}, sav'gard becaus saf^{e}, Galile'an bec. Galile^{e}: so hop'ful, gat'-post^{e}, slid'-trift, stote'hut^{e}, and de lik^{e}.

Yet wer^{e} e qiëscent ha$\dagger$ a vouel following in de brances, (de qantiti bæing sufficiently known^{e} by de root^{e}, and by not dubbling de consonant) it is commonly syncopated: as in abatest, take$\dagger$, slimy, spited, looking, bord'en; (of abat^{e}, tak^{e}, slim^{e}, spit^{e}, look^{e}, bord^{e}) and in de plural of nouns in se, ce, ge. *vid.* c. 3, §. 2. ¶ 1.

Not^{e} hær^{e}, dat if a consonant go^{e} befor^{e} s in de end of a word; e qiëscent is set betwæn^{e} dem: as in Jam^{e}s, bes-sid^{e}s, tak^{e}s [for take$\dagger$.] In *Carl^{e}s & alm^{e}s it sæme$\dagger$ unnecessary.

* For s in Charls is short, and so is it in alms, if I hav^{e} his proper sound: and if it be sounded as u; (*vid.* L) den make$\dagger$ it a diphthong, which needes not e qiescent to produc' it. *vid.* Diphthongs long.

E qiëscent den bæing a sign^{e} of a long vouel, de absenc^{e} of it is a sufficient sign^{e} of a short: as in bit^{e} and bit, hit^{e} and hit, bak^{e} and bak, wad^{e} and wad, appær$\dagger$. So dat de dubbling of a consonant, wi$\dagger$ de adding of e (as de manner is) is † superfluous: as in bille, hille, backe, wadde, &c.

The dubbling of Consonants.

† L indeed^{e} is soomtim^{e} dubbled after a in de end^{e} of a woord: but without e, and for an oder us^{e}. *vid.* L.

Yet dis single consonant in de end^{e} of de root^{e}, if * it hav^{e} de accent, is dubbled in de brance: as crosses, robbed, rotten, willing, confess$\dagger$, præferred; of crof, rob, rot, wil, confes, præfer: as it is in oder words, [brabble, baffle, biggin, buckle, bucket, follow, apple, barren, lesson, titti, pitti:] wic$\dagger$ing de veri sound, and sorting of de vouel,

* But in witnesses, trespasses, compasses, purchases, promises, &c. s is single, becaus de accent is in an oder syllable: so is p in worshipes, and t in profites, &c.

dꝛ̃ꝛ reqirꝛ; no oderwiſꝛ den in wꝛ̃ds of de learned languages, [*Abba, byſſus, turris, pſallo.*]

K is dubbled by C, bꝛ̃ing a letter of de ſamꝛ forcꝛ: for, in ſound, Packer and Pakker is all onꝛ.

G ſoft and C ar never dubbled: for bodgger and paccer yꝛ̃ldꝛ an oder ſound, den our Engliſ tung dꝛ̃ꝛ any werꝛ admit: but, to ſorten de vouel, d beforꝛ g, and t beforꝛ c, ſervꝛ in ſtꝛ̃d of a dubbled conſonant: as bodger, patcꝛ.

De dubble conſonant X is not dubbled; dowg Z bꝛ̃: as in *Nabuchadnezzar: vid.* Z.

A long. A is produced by e qieſcent: as bak bakꝛ, gap gapꝛ, mat matꝛ, war warꝛ, &c.

E long. E is produced by adding a; as bed bead, bek beak, beg beagle, beſt beaſt, bet beat: and ſꝛ̃mtimꝛ by e qieſcent: as in wetꝛ, werꝛ, detꝛ, derꝛ, berꝛ (*vide Indicem*).

O long. O is produced by e qieſcent: as in foꝛꝛ, noꝛꝛ, clokꝛ, moſtꝛ: (bꝛ̃ing ſort in foꝛ, noꝛ, clok, froſt) and in beſtowꝛ, belowꝛ, beſtowꝛ, foꝛ ſowꝛ, &c: bꝛ̃ing ſort in fallow, fellow, follow, hallow, hollow, ſallow, marrow, narrow, ꝛ̃wꝛow, furrow, meddow, widdow, Bꝛ̃ſtowg, &c. But in monoſyllables, o beforꝛ w, bꝛ̃ing alwais long, nꝛ̃dꝛ not to havꝛ e qieſcent expreſſed: as in bow, bowl; ſow, ſowl; own, known, ꝛ̃own; dowg, cowg, howg, trowg; owgt, ſowgt, nowgt; &c: yet ſꝛ̃mtimꝛ o is produced by a; as in coaſt, goad, goat: bꝛ̃ing ſhort in coſt, god, got.

E long. E is produced by e qieſcent: as in ſtꝛ̃dꝛ *equus*, to rꝛ̃kꝛ, of de D. rꝛ̃ken *fumare*, bꝛ̃ꝛn, kꝛ̃nꝛ, crꝛ̃pꝛ, to frꝛ̃ſꝛ, ꝛ̃vꝛ, &c. bꝛ̃ing ſort in deſꝛ, ſtꝛ̃d *vicem*, rꝛ̃k of corn or hai [D. rꝛ̃ke] *ſtrues*, havꝛ bꝛ̃n, crꝛ̃pple, frꝛ̃ſland, ꝛ̃vn *par*, ꝛ̃vil, dꝛ̃vil, wꝛ̃ſel, wꝛ̃vil, and alwais beforꝛ w, as in grꝛ̃w, flꝛ̃w, (*vid.* ☞ in § 11) and ſtꝛ̃ward (*vide Indicem*).

After E terminant dis e is ſeldom expreſſed: as in fꝛ̃, flꝛ̃, frꝛ̃, glꝛ̃, knꝛ̃, trꝛ̃, to ſꝛ̃, foꝛꝛ ſꝛ̃, agrꝛ̃, degrꝛ̃, dcrꝛ̃.

cræ, &c: becaus in ſuc de ſound of æ long and of æ ſort is all on': and yet is it neceſſary in de deduced, fræ's, træ's, † træ'n, ſæ'n, degræ's, &c: becaus in dem de ſound of æ long is manifeſtly different from de ſound of æ ſort: as, in bæ's and bæ'n of a * bæ'; and in bæſt and bæn of to bæ, appæreth.

† as a tree'n diſh.

* E qieſcent is fitly added to ee terminant in dis Noun, to diſtinguiſh it from the Verb: whoſ deduced ar ſhort; as doſ' of de Noun ar long.

O is lik'wiſ' produced by e qieſcent in deſ' words, com', ſon' mon', ſwo:d' bo:d' affo:d', mo:' po:', fod' mod', col' fol', cot' rot', &c: bæing ſort in deſ', com, ſon, * mona, monday, (wic, becaus o ſort and u ſort ar in ſound all on', (*vid.* § II) is alſo written munday) † wo:k wo:k, blod, flod, god, hod, wol, wod, &c.

O long.

* Mona coming of Moon', is unfitly written mona, which agreeth neider to de original, nor ſound of de woord.

† as it is in de Duitch.

After o terminant dey ad e qiëſcent, as wel in root' as branees: as ſo', ſo's, do', do'th.

I is produced by e qieſcent: as bid bid', hid hid', giv giv', liv liv', liv aliv', mil mil', lim lim', kin kin', tin tin', ſir ſir': bounti, pieti, merci, pitty, ſort; to ti', tri', fli', repli', deſcri', eſpi', long: to di' dy', li' ly', *vide* in Y § 2.

I long.

But i befor' g, bæing alwais long, nædeth not e qieſcent to ſignifi' it: as in nig, ſig, aig, hig, higt, bigt digt, figt, fligt, frigt, knigt, ligt, migt, nigt, pigt, pligt, rigt, ſigt, tigt, wigt, wrigt; and in de branees, as hignes, ſigs, figting, migty, rigteous, ſigtly.

Yet ic' in polyſyllables, [juſtic', edific', and de lik',] is ſort: wer' e qieſcent ſerveth on'ly to ſoften c: *vid.* C terminant in § 4.

U alſo is produced by e qieſcent: as in cur', duk', rud', tun', mul', cul', ſur', procur', uſ', excuſ', lut', flut', &c: bæing ſort in deſ', cut, duk, rud, tun, mud, bud, gun, ſun, cul, ful, but, mut, truſt, diſcuſ, but, cut, &c.

U long.

Y is produced as i.

Y long.

Diphtongs long.

De diphtongs ar by nature long; and der for nȝd not e qiescent to produce dem: as hair, aw, eat, ey, ew, eef, boat, oil, dou, fruit: only ie, as de vouel æ, (wos sound it hath) befor w, is short: as in view, liew.

CAP. I.

§ 4. *Of simple Consonants.*

HEderto of vouels: so mwat also is to bee observed in Consonants: wic ar eider simple, or mixt wit aspiration.

De first of de first sort hath one certain force: to wit, dat of de Latin B, or de * Greek β, or de Hebrew ב dageſed, as in babble.

B

* as it is nou sounded: for in my time it had in *Oxford* de force of our V, or ב without dageth.

† boeing compounded of man and woom.

B in comb, dumb, lamb, tumb, womb, tomb, and de like; hath no sound, nor oder use: and der for may as wel bee spared; as in com, crum, drum, gum, plum, som, sum, trum, † woman, &c: it beeing superfluously added in imitation of de Frenc, wo for tom, writ *tombe*.

For although man doth sometim answer to *vir*, signifying only de male of *his* rational creature; (as 1 *Cor.* 11, 3. *De* hed of every man is Christ, and de hed of de woman is de man: and *Act.* 17, 12. of honorable women, and of men not a few: in D. van eerlick vrouwen, ende mannen niet weinich) yet is it often taken as generally as *homo*, signifying both de sexes, yung and old: which in de low and high Dutch Menſche doos: (as *Matt.* 4, 4. Man shall not liv by bread only: D. De menſche sal niet, van den brode, alleenlick leven: and *Rom.* 5, 18. As by de offence of one, judgment came upon all men, [in D. menſchen] &c.) and der for, for distinction, de femal is called wo-man, i. a shee-man, or a man having a woom for conception and breed.

C and G had eac of dem anciently one only sound: wic was hard; as in Greek κ and γ: but, by borrowing many words from de Latin, wee hav also borrowed wit dem, deir soft sound. So dat C and G, as in Latin, so in Englis, hav now two distinct sounds: & der for, for de mor eas in spelling, de learners may bee taugt, wen dey ar

ar ſoft, to call dem cæ, jæ; and wen dey ar hard, kæ, gæ.

C hard. C hard is ſounded lik' k: nam'ly befor' a, o, ω, u; as call, coal, cool', cul: C ſoft lik' ſ: nam'ly befor' e, i, y, and æ; as cellar, citti, cypres, creed': *vid.* K.

G hard. So G hard is ſounded as r[gamma:] nam'ly befor' a, o, ω, u; as gaul, goal, good, gul, gul's: and in moſt Engliſ wœrds befor' de oder vouels: as geld, anger, dagger, eager, finger, hanger, hunger, vineger, geſt, get, target, togeder, gær', gæſ', begin, biggin, giddi, gid', gig, giglet, gild, gilt, gilti, gimlet, ginni-hen, gird, girt, girdle, giſe', gittern, giv, giv', gift, hanget, belonging, &c.

Aldowg ſœm, to diſtinguiſh g hard befor' deſ' vouels from g ſoft, doo', in ſœm wœrds, inſert u betwæn g and his youel; in imitation of de Frenc: wo writ' gu for g hard as wel befor' a as e or i: as in *guarier, guariſon, guere, guerre, guimple, guide, guiſe*, &c. Proper nam's doo' vari': as Giffoꝛd, Gilbert hard, and Giffoꝛd, Gilbert ſoft.

G ſoft. G ſoft is ſounded as J: nam'ly befor' e, i, and y in wœrds derived of de Latin (wic befor' deſ' vouels doo' alwais ſound g lik' j) as gem, generation, gentil, geometri, geſtur', giant, ginger, Egypt, &c. And as for doſ' Engliſ wœrds, wic, befor' deſ' vouels, hav' de ſound of j; ſœm of dem ar conſtantly written wit j: as jeat, jelous, jennet, jeopard, jerk, jerkin, jeſt, to jet, juel, &c. and de reſt, (as gelli, genow, gibbet, gin, and if der' bœ any oder) deſerv, for uniformiti's ſak', to be uſed lik' deir fellows. And ſo ſall no man nœd', befor' deſ' vouels, to put u after g, on'ly to harden it; or e after g, on'ly to ſoften it.

C terminant. C in termination, wit e qiëſcent, is ſoft: bœing in monoſyllables alwais long: as plac', rac', trac', lac', bꝛac', lic' or lyc', mic' or myc', pꝛic', tric', ſluc', ſpꝛuc', truc': except after en, as in wenc', henc', denc', ſenc', penc', ſpenc', &c.

And it is commonly mad' of t in Latin wœrds: as in grac', ſpac', vic', malic', pꝛudenc', juſtic'; of *gratia, ſpacium*,

ſpatium, vitium, malitia, prudentia, juſtitia.

C hard in termination haz uſually k annexed, wiz e qiëſcent; as in lacke, litke: but, c and e bæing ſuperfluous, dey ar better written wiz * k alon', as lak, lik: wic ſyllable is mad' long by aſſuming e qieſcent, as lak', lik'.

* Dowgh in de deduced c bee requiſit: wher' it ſervez, as a dubbled conſonant, to ſignifi' de vouel to bee ſhort and accented: as lacke', packing. *vid.* e qiëſcent.

G terminant. G alſo, boz' hard and ſoft, is found in termination: if hard, wiz a ſort vouel; g is alon': as bag, log, ſtag, † prolog, dialog, ſynagog, &c: if hard, wiz a long vouel; ue is added: as plagu', togu', progu', Pragu', de Hagu': (but leag is long by dipzong: and der'for' nædez not ue) If ſoft, wiz a ſort vouel; it haz' d prefixed: as badg, lodg, knowledg: except wer' it followez n or r: as in ſwing', ſcurg: (*vid.* cap. 1, § 3) If ſoft, wiz a long; it haz' e ſilent after it: as cag', ſtag': and der'for' d is il ſet befor' it in alleadg'.

† Deſ' woords ſoom writ', as de French doo', prologue, dialogue, ſynagogue: not conſidering dat de French mak' de laſt ſyllable long, bot' in Singular and Plural, as *Synagogues*: wher'as wee mak' it ſhort, placeing (according to de Engliſh rul') de accent in de for'ſo'laſt Synagog, Synagogs.

☞ But if de 2 Gee's, for different in forc', had, as oder different letters, different characters; de outlandiſh botch of ue, wiz oder ſcruples, and difficulti's, would' bee avoided. I could' wiſh der'for' dat de Founders did mak' ſoom ſmall difference' between' dem: and, in de mean ſpace', de Printers may, for g ſoft, tak' de g of a different *ſpecies*, as Italik, if e woord bee Roman; and Roman, if it bee Italik; or elſe, if it bee Engliſh: as in lodg, ſtag', lodging, ſtager.

De Tung is little beholding to de Pen: for wher'as de ancient Saxons, according to de ſound, writ' tung, and plur. tungen; wee commonly uſ' (no' man can tel why) to writ' tongue, wiz a wrong vouel and ue ſuperfluous. Soom have ſoomwhat mended de matter, and writ' it toung: but, de diphtong not giving de right ſound, wee ſhall doo' wel to return to our ancient ortography.

D In D der' is little to bee obſerved, but on'ly dat our Saxon Anceſtors mad' 2 ſorts of dem: de on' wiz an aſpiration noted by a daſ, as in dat, dis: (*vid.* D aſpirat') de oder wiz out, as in den, din, dun.

F is

F

Ff is dat in Engliſ and Latin, wic pi Φ is in Græk', or pe ם in Hebru'.

Ff and Vv ar of affiniti, boţ' in ſound, and framing of de ſound: boţ' of dem bæing a ſoft puf betwæn' de lips, nær' compreſſed: and der'for' dey ar eaſily ęanged on' into an oder: f into v, in ţæf' ţæv's, knif' kniv's, and de lik'; and v into f, in leav left, bereav bereft, belæv' belæf', and de lik': and wer'as wæ uſ' f, as in foz's fader, and de lik'; de Nederlanders uſ' v: as in vozevader, &c: *vid* Ff *in Indice.*

G

G *vide in* C.

H

Hh [de letter of aſpiration] is rigtly named, in de Hebru', *He:* dis nam' expreſſing, (as it ought) de vertu' and forc' of de letter: wic neider our ath' nor de Frenc *aſhe* doo's: forwer'as he—a—t ſpelleţ hat; ache—a—t plainly ſoundeţ ęat, and aſhe—a—t ſat. So dat I marveil how dis letter cam' by dis nik-nam': (wic agræeţ mor' fitly to C) eſpecially ſæing our Anceſtours de Duitc, doo' rigtly call it Ha.

Hh in many woords, originally not Engliſ, is not ſounded: as in Rheforik, Tomas, auţoriti, heir, to inherit, heretik, hereſi, * Hieruſalem, homeli, honeſti, honour, honourable, hour, hypocrit, hypocriſi, humble, humbly: not ſo in humiliti, hoţrible, hoſpital, hoſpitaliti.

* *Tetraſyllabum*, of ἱπτὰ συλλαβὴ *pentaſyllab.* for I which in de Greek' is a vouel, in de Engliſh is turned to a conſonant: and de vouels aſpiration, dowgh it cannot bee founded befor' a conſonant, yet is it expreſſed, to ſhew de woords original'.

J

Jj conſonant befor' all vouels, is ſounded as *G* Latin befor' e or i: as in joy: dowg de Frenc ſound it *zyoy:* giving j de forc' of *zy: vid.* Ii vouel.

K

Kk, as wel in forc' as in form, is lik' de Græk' Kappa: wic haţ, on' and de ſam' ſound befor' al vouels. But becauſ C haţ de forc' of Kk befor' a, o, œ, and u, and befor' l and r; der'for' de uſ' of Kk is on'ly befor' de oder vouels, and befor' n; as in key, kæp', kil, knit, knigt. Wer'for' wæ ſcold' writ' Calendar, not Kalendar: eſpecially

seing it comes of de Latin *Calendæ*: and lik'wis' Cazarin', not Kazarin'. Dis indeed' comes of de* Greek': wer' it is written wiz K: but wy sold' K bee mor' reteined in dis word; den in *Catalogus*, *Catholicus*, Catalog, Cazolik, &c.

* καθαρὸς *purus.*

K is used in terminations, as wel after a, o, ou, and u, as after any oder vouel: and after l, r, and s, as wel as after n: as in crak, crak', kok, kok', luk, luk', talk, wourk, desk, zank.

L

L after a and befor' f, v, k, or m, is vulgarly sounded lik' u: [or, wiz de a, lik' de diphtong au:] befor' f, as in calf, half: befor' v, as in salv, calvs, halvs: befor' k, as in walk, talk, balk, stalk, calk, calkin, falcon, Walkin, Malkin: (wic two ar oderwis' written, according to de sound, Yawkin, Mawkin) befor' m, as in alms, almond, balm, calm, palm, psalm, salm, malmsey: Also befor' l in de end' of a word, as in all, ball, call, fall, gall, hall, stall, tall, wall, sall, admirall, generall, severall.

And dis l in de rodt's is kept in de branees, salving, calving, walking, talking, alms-deeds, calmest, palmestri, balls, called, fallez, tallnes, &c. De Difference of dis al, from a boz' long and sort, appæreth in de sound of des' words, balk bak' bak, stalk stak' stak, hall hal' hal, mall mal' mal, wall wal' wallow, sall sal' sallow, &c.

M

After m som doo' in som words superfluously ad b: as in comb, womb, dumb, zumb, &c. *vide* B.

Q

Eider u after q, or q it self, may wel bee spared in our tung. If q bee as mutch as cu, or ku; (wic de nam' importeth) den is u superfluous after q: for seing c—u—e, or k—u—e spelleth que; q—e consequently wil doo so too: if q bee no' mor' den c or k; den may q bee spared: for wat a needles superfluiti is it, to hav' 3 letters of on' force? Wic absurditi if wee wil not admit; wee must yeeld' q to bee an abbreviation of cu: and den wer' de ancient Saxons did writ' cuek, or kuel (for c and k to dem ar altogeder on')

on') cuern, cueɹ, cuern', and de lik; (for wie wee nou groſly writ' quel, quern, queɹ, quern') wee may mor' tru'ly and compendiouſly writ', by q alon', qel, qern, qeɹ, qern', &c. And ſo may wee writ' words derived of de Latin: as qiet, qeſtion, qarter, (except wee wil retein u for a mark of Derivation *vid.* II. in § 1, ¶ 3.) let de Latins doo' as dey liſt. But de Frenc ar far from dis: for wer' as q alon' is as muc as k and u; dey mak' q and u no mor' den k alon', ſounding que no oderwiſ' den ke.

De vulgar ſ haɹ 2 karacters: on' long [ſ] in de beginning and middle of woords; an oder ſort [s] wic is commonly final: as in ſiſters: but de long ſ is mor' fitting in de end of doſ' roots, woſ' * brances dubble it; as croſſ, aſſ, confeſſ, becaus croſſes, aſſes, confeſſeɹ. S

* *vid.* Exceſſent and the plur. number of Nouns.

ſ betwæn' 2 vouels, as eaſi, boſom; alſo s de ſign' of de genitiv' caſ', or plural number, eider wiɹ e or wiɹout e, (ſee numbers and caſes) as bows', bils, hoɹſes, places, is alwais ſounded as ʒ: ſav' after k, p, t, eider long or ſort: as in taks tak's, caps cap's, cats cat's; of tak tak', cap cap', cat cat': alſo after de aſpirat's d, ɹ, g, f, and f, wic haɹ de forc' of p: as in bood's, ſwad's, laɹs, ſwaɹs, ɹigs, howgs, paragraps, ruſs, cuſs, ſtuſs: after wic letters ʒ is not eaſily ſounded.

Mor'over ſ in ſundry oder woords is ſouuded as ʒ: as, was, is, his, praſ', to glaſ', to graſ', to greas, eas, peas, to eas, to pleas, to leas, deſ', doſ', loſ', noſ', woſ', giſ', wiſ', cæſ', to ſqæſ', to ſnæſ', to freſ', to coſ', to loſ', to uſ', to ercuſ', to ſeiſ', and de lik'. And yet wee ſay glaſ, graſ, greas, a leas, dis, amis, loſ', goſ', geer', uſ', ercuſ', to ceaſ', and de lik'. In wic uncertainti, becaus de rul's of diſtinction wold' bee many and tedious; it wer' better and eaſier for de learners; dat wer' de ſound of ʒ is, der' ſold' bee de karacter alſo: wic in ſom is uſed: as gaʒ', gaʒ'ing, a maʒ', to amaʒ', daʒi, craʒi, laʒi, wizard, dizard, gizard, lizard, ſiʒ', a priʒ' or priſ', &c.

Ti befor' a vouel ſounded ſi: as in Titius, generation: T

unles wer' it followeth ſ; as in **qeſtion, combuſtion**: or in de deduced of wœrds in **ti**, [tu€ as ar **crafty, lofty, harty, hauty, naugty, migty, weigty, dainty, ſcanty, pitty, empty**, &c. [as **craftier, weigtieſt, pittier, emptieſt, emptied.**

W Wi hath taken his nam', not of his force, as oder letters, but of his ſap', wi€ conſiſteth of 2 U's: but de nam' dubble U helpeth not in ſpelling, becaus it ſeweth not de force of de letter: wi€ is plainly founded in dis nam' Ew or We: as wen wœ ſpel eſ—o—we ſow.

Dis W is a Teutonik letter, uſed in Engliſh, Duit€, and al oder parts of de German tung: but not found in Hebru', Græk', Latin, or Fren€. Wœ hav' indœd' divers Fren€ wœrds written wi‡ W: but dey hav', in ſtœd of it, *gu*: wer' wœ ſay **ward, warden, wardrob', war, warrier, wad, wimple, wicket, William**; dey ſay *guard, guardien, guardrobe, guerre, guerroieur, guedde, guichet, guimple, Guillaume.*

X X is a dubble conſonant, having de forc' of c or k and ſ: as in **bor** and **burom**: wi€ ar ſounded lik' **bocs** and **buk-ſom.**

Y Y conſonant: ſœ Y vouel.

Z Z is accounted an oder dubble conſonant: but I ſœ not of wat letters it is mad': it ſœmeth rader dat it is on'ly a kind' of *Sibilus*, as S is; dowg mor' groſ and inward den S: de wi€, for affiniti, often borroweth de ſound of Z: as in **eas, eaſi, appeas, appeaſed**: *vide* S.

CAP. I.

§ 5, *Of* de *Aſpirat's.*

AND deſe ar ſimple Conſonants: de Aſpirat's alſo, having on' nam' and on' karacter, (as dey hav' on' ſound) bring eas and certainti both' in tru' writing and reading, by de lik'nes of de ſound betwœn' dem and deir ſyllables: Wer'as de ſimple letters wi‡ de nik-nam' of de aſ-

piration,

piration, yeld' no' ſuc ſound. For Tœ–ac–a–t, ſounde‡ taeat, or teat: but dę–a–t reddily ſpelle‡ dat; as ‡e–a–n–k doo'‡ ‡ank: wic ſound an ignorant learner cannot mak' of tœ–ae–a–n–k, until, in long tim', wi‡ muc adoo', it bee at de laſt beaten into him.

Neider yet wil de rigt nam' of de aſpiration and of de ſimple letters apart, doo' any better: for dœ–he–a–t, doo'‡ as hardly ſound dat: and tœ–he–a–n–k, ‡ank: and ſo of de reſt.

But dis de Teacer may ſoomwat help, by calling de ſimple conſonant and de aſpiration, written in 2 karacters, by de on' nam' of de Aſpirat': wic hee ſall find' to furder de learners not a little: as, wer' it is written, Cild' ſhall ‡ank, to ſay in ſpelling, for cee ache, *che*; for es ache, *eſh*; for tee ache, *the*.

Of de eigt Aſpirat's, [Đ, Ŧ, Ȼ, Ꝁ, Ᵹ, Ꝑ, Ꞩ, Ƿ,] 3 ar common wi‡ us to de Greek's [pi Φ, ki Χ, ‡eta Θ:] and deſ' 3 wi‡ 3 mor' to de Hebru's [pe ף, kap כ, ‡au ת; dale‡ ד, gimel ג, ſin ש:] de wic beeing, of old', altogeder aſpirat', (as * *Martinius* note‡ out of *Hierom*) ar, nou, ſoomtim' mad' ſimple, wi‡out aſpiration: to wit, wen dey ar noted wi‡ a Dageſ: de oder 2 [Ȼ and Ƿ] ar peculiar to de Engliſ. See eac letter in his plac'.

* in his Hebru' Grammar.

Đ is an ancient Saxon letter, having a ſound, dat no' oder letter, or letters can expreſ: wer'for' it is marveil how dis ſo neceſſary a letter, and ſo muc uſed in our Engliſ tung, was let ſlip; and Th having a different ſound of its own, (*vide* Ŧ) cam' to be admitted in his ſteed: as in deſ' woords: The, this, theſ', that, thoſ', thou, thee, thin', they, them, their, thewg, thus, then, worthy, * fa‡ham, farther, farthеſt, murther, to bath', to breath, to ſeeth', father, mother, brother, other, gather, lither, wether, wither, whether, hether, thether, wheither, either, neither, together, &c.

Đ

* yet wee hav' alſo fadam, farder, fardeſt, murder, wi‡ a D; dowgh hee hav' loſt his daſh.

But ſeeing der' is nou as muc uſ' of dis letter as ever; it is juſt, dat hee return, *quaſi poſtliminio*, to his own

rigt; and hav' his nam' and karacter, as wel as his forc' and ſound, continued among his fellows.

Ŧ

Ŧ is a letter of de ſam' forc', and of as muc uſ' wiŧ us, as ϑ wiŧ de Greek's. For as dey ſay θάλαμος, θεός, θύρα, θράξ, θύμος; ſo wee ſay ŧank, ŧeft, ŧing, ŧorn' ŧum, &c.

Betwæn' deſ' 2 Aſpirat's, is ſcom affiniti: wic cauſed dem commonly to bee written alik'. For Ŧ is apt to bee ranged into Ð: as in ſoŧ' to ſood', loŧ' to lod', mouŧ mouds moudy, cloŧ clod's to clod', ſouŧ noŧŧ, ſoudern noŧdern: and de ſimple D in Duitc, is as wel turned into Ŧ as into Ð in Engliſ: for, as wer' dey ſay, do', dan, de, dat, daer, du', broder, fader, moder, weder; wee ſay do', dan, de, dat, der', dou, broder, fader, moder, weder; ſo wer' dey ſay dank, dief, dick, ding, dorn, durſt, diſſel, dum or daum, donder; wee ſay ŧank, ŧeef', ŧik, ŧing, ŧorn, * ŧurſt' ŧittle, ŧum, ŧunder.

* yet is it vulgarly written thirſt, ſowgh it bee rightly founded thurſt: *vid.* c. 1, § 1, ¶ 2.

Deſ' 2 Aſpirat's Ð and Ŧ de Dut. and Fr. can hardly diſtinguiſ in ſound from deir ſimple Conſonants: but for, dis ŧing, wil ſay, dis ting.

€

€ is mær'ly Engliſ, uſed altogeder in Engliſ wœrds: in ſo muc dat many Engliſ wœrds, mad' of Latin, doc' turn de Latin ſimple C, into deir own aſpirat' €: as €ain, €air, €aunt, €anel, €alic', €appel, €apter, €aſt', €aſtiz', €eſt, €arls, &c. of *catena, cathedra, canto, canalis, calix, capella, capitulum, caſtus, caſtigo, ciſta, Carolus*, &c. So of de Greek κωμικὴ is mad' * €yre: dowg de Nordern dialect, keeping ſtil de k wiŧ de Duitc, doŧ ſay kyrk.

* Dis writing is agreeable boŧ to Antiqiti, (read *Polychronicon*) and to de original: for Ὑ ὑ ſilon is alwais, in Latin and English, turned into Y; (ſee Y) not into U: which is mad' of de diphtong υ: as in *Urania Eubulus*, of Οὐρανία Εὐβουλος. And der' for' our Southrn changed €hyrch into €hurch: de Norn might as wel ſay kurk for kyrk.

Lik'wiſ' wer' as de D. ſay kamelot, and de F. *camelot*, of *camelus*, becaus dat cloŧ was firſt mad' of camels hair; wee ſay €amlot, wic is corruptly written €amlet.

De forc' of our € is muc unlik' dat of de Greek' χ: wic

wiɛ is dɛ aſpiration of kappa or ꝁ, not of C, wiɛ dey hav' not. Dɛ Latins indɛɔd', wiɛ hav' no' k, ar fain to expreſ χ by *Ch*: but dey ſound it lik' Ж, as dɛ Grɛk's doo': as in *Charites, charta, chelys, chiragra, chorda, chorus, chus, chylus*: Dɛ Germans writ' Ch, but dey pronounc' it as dɛ Grɛk' χ: as in kyrch: and in dɛ Princes Motto, I C Y D I C ℳ. Dɛ Frɛnɛ alſo hav' *Ch*: but dey ſound it as our ſ: as in *chemin choſe*, ſemin ſoſe. So dat dɛ ſound of our € ſeɱɛ peculiar to dɛ Engliſ: bɛing neider in Grɛk', nor Latin; nor yet in Duitɛ, or Frɛnɛ pronounced as it is by us in deſ' wɔrds, €arg', €at, €ek, €ɛk', €il, €ild', €i'f, €oſ', €oſen, €yrɛ, &c.

C befor' € (as (a) D befor' g) haɿ dɛ uſ of a (b) dubbled conſonant: wiɛ is, to ſignifi' dɛ vouel precedent to bɛ ſort: as in hatɛ, patɛ, catɛ, ditɛ, ſtitɛ; hatɛɛs, hatɛɛd, catɛɛs, catɛing, patɛɛs, patɛɛɿ, ditɛɛs, ſtitɛɛs.

(a) (b) Tuching dis uſ' of D befor' g, ſee G: and of a dubbled conſonant, ſee ɛ qieſcent.

Dowg after a Conſonant it bɛ alwais ſpared: as in bɛnɛ, finɛ, bɛlɛ, ſilɛ, birɛ, ɛyrɛ: and in ſɔm oder wɔrds, as wiɛ, riɛ, haɛɛt, haɛɛl, of dɛ F. *hacher*, (ſɛɛ dɛ Index) muɛ, ſuɛ: and ſɔm writ' diɛ rader den ditɛ.

K haɿ' dɛ forc' of dɛ Grɛk' χ; woſ' plac' bɛ ſupplyɛɿ: bɛing found only in ſuɛ wɔrds, as ar derived of dɛ Grɛk': as Koler, karacter, kirurgian, kaos, kimera, Mikael, Tykicus, &c. K den having a different ſound from our C, it is mɛɛt' dat it hav' alſo a different karacter: (dat readers, not learned, may know wen to giv dɛ on' ſound, and wen dɛ oder) wiɛ ɿing dɛ Latins neider could' doo', becaus dey had no' k to join wiɿ deir aſpiration; nor nɛɛded to doo', becaus dey had no' ſound anſwerable to our €. So dat dɛ Engliſh k, dɛ Latin *Ch*, and dɛ Grɛk χ, ar alwais ſounded alik'; and non' of dem lik' our €.

K

€ is a groſ or dubble aſpiration, uſed in many Engliſ wɔrds: as goſt, laug, ligt, nigt, hig, nig, naugt, nowgt, cigt, weigt, toug, cnɛug, plowg, bowg, cowg, dowg, &c. dɛ wiɛ dɛ Nordern Dialect doo'ɿ yet rigtly ſound: and dey beſt, wiɛ coom nɛɛreſt to dɛ Welɛ, wen dey ſay baughkin dɔɔg'.

€

But

But de vulgar pronunciation of dis letter hat divers anomali's. Most commonly it is founded lik' de single Aspiration; as in **nowgt, naugt, bowgt, caugt**: somtim' lik' de simple G; as in **gost', wagen**, of D. **waeghen** or G. **waghen**; (for **waggon** hat no' ground, and der'for' cannot pas) somtim' lik' F; as in **laug, cowg, toug, enoug**, bæing commonly sounded **laf, cof, tuf, enuf**: (in wic examples de Diptong lost on' of his vouels: in de first 2 de subjunctiv', in de 2 last de prepositiv' vouel) and somtim' it is not sounded at all; as in **boug, ploug, weig, rigt, sigt.**

Þ Þ hat de forc' of de Græk' φ: (as k hat of x, or t of θ) to wit, lik' our F: and yet it is wel reteined, to sew de original of de wœrd dat hat it: as in **þantasi, þilosoper, þysician.** *vid.* §. 1, ¶ 2.

S S is founded lik' de Frenc *Ch:* (*vid.* C) as in **sall, sæp', sin, sin', sibbolet.**

W W is de last aspirat', peculiar to de Englis, as C is: bæing found neider in Hebru', nor Græk', nor Latin, nor Frenc, nor Duitc: wos' forc' is see'n in des' wœrds, **wat, wen, wer', wit', wey, wæl', welp**, &c. for wic de Duitc say, **wat, wan, waer, wit, wel, wiel, welp**, &c. So dat dis Aspirat' W doet no les distinguis de Duitc from us, (dowg originally on' people) den de Aspirat' S did de *Epraimit's* from de men of *Gilead*, bæing all *Hebru's.*

Judges cap. 12, 6.

CAP. 2. *Of Syllables.*

§ 1, *Of Diptongs.*

OF Letters ar mad' Syllables.

A Syllable is a single sound of on', or mo' letters. A Syllable of on' letter, is a vouel sounded by it self. A Syllable of many letters is eider a Diptong, or a Consonant-syllable.

A

A Dipthong is a ſingle ſound of two vouels togeđer: Dipthongs ar in number 11: ai, au; ea, ei, eo, eu; ie; oa, oi, ou; and ui: in wiϵ, wen đey end' a wœrd, y for i and w for u (ſav' on'ly in ou, *vide infrà*) is commonly uſed: as in example: bait, hair, ſay, pay; auger, naugt, aw, ſtraw; yea, flea, eat, meat; eigt, marbell, ey, đey; people, jeopardi, yeoman, weomen; eunuk', rheum, deuc', leud, ew, few, ſew, ſtrew; ϵief, prieſt, brief, relief, field, ſield, liew, view: (but ie in đe end' is not a dipthong, but a vouel longed by e qiëſcent: as in crie, die, eſpie; and in đe deduced * criër, diët, eſpiëd) ſo boaſt, coaſt; oil, toil, boy, coy; fruit, ſuit, buy, build. Alſo đou, nou, cou, ſou, mou, found, ſound, ground, oul, boul, foul, our, hour, lour, ſour, four, * pour verb, (for đe ſubſtantiv' đey writ' in two ſyllables † pouer) hous, mous, ſous, out, pout, flout, ſprout, ſtout, doubt, boug, plough, tough, enough, drought, mought, &c. In all wiϵ đe dipthong ou haț' a diſtinct ſound from o wiț đe conſonant w: as in ſou and ſow, mou and mow, to bou a bow, boul bowl, foul fowl, four fowr, croun known, boug trowg, drought owgt, &c. *vid* D in e qiëſcent.

Ai, Au, Ea, Ei, Eo, Eu, Ie. * *vid. cap.* 1, § 3. & 2. *Oa, Oi, Vi, Ou.* * *fundo* † *poteſtas*

Æ and œ ar noț Engliſ Dipthongs: đe Latins, for đe Greek' *αι*, writ' *æ*: for *οι* and đe improper Dipthong *ω*, *œ*: boț wiϵ đey ſound as đe ſingle e: and đe Engliſ for đe Latin *ae* and *oe*, dœ' boț ſound and writ' đe ſingle e: as in eqiti, Ceſar, Egypt, femal', penir, feliciti, tragedi; of *æquitas*, *Cæſar*, *Ægyptus*, *famina*, *Phœnix*, *fœlicitas*, * *tragœdia*.

Æ & Oe. * *Græcè τραγῳδία, ſicut κωμῳδία.*

Dis was general: but nou, borrowed wœrds of rar' uſ', eſpecially proper nam's, begin to reſum' đeſ' dipthongs, for marks of đeir original: as *Æneas*, *Æquator*, *Ætna*; *Eubœa*, *Acœton*, *œconomi*.

Ee and Oo, in common writ'ing, fœm' dipthongs: but indeed' ar vouels. *vid.* E and OO vouels.

Ee & Oo.

Đe Frenϵ hav' 2 tripthongs, *eau* and *ieu*: as in *beau*, and *lieu*: but wœ mak' đem dipthongs, by ϵanging u vouel into v conſonant, eider ſingle or dubble: as lievtenant, liew, beawti.

Eau. *Ieu.*

A Conſonant-ſyllable. A Conſonant-ſyllable is dat, wic, beſid's a vouel or dipꝛong, haꝛ' on' or mo' Conſonants in it: as, **am, aid, and, boil, burn, round, woꝛld, wrought, ſtrong, ſtrang', ſtrengꝛ.**

CAP. 2.
§ 2, *Of Spelling.*

I For de tru' ſpelling of Syllables, fowr ꝛings ar to bee obſerved.

Firſt de forc' of ſingle vouels, boꝛ' ſort and produced, is diſtinctly to bee known.

E, O, OO. **E**, **o**, and **oo**, differing from demſelvs in qantiti, hav' yet de ſam' ſound: as in **bek** and **beak**, **werry** and **wer'**, **coſt** and **coaſt**, **foꝛ** and **foꝛ'**, **coom** and **coom'**, **ſoon** and **ſoon'**, **woꝛd** and **ſwoꝛd'**.

A, I, U. **A**, **I**, and **U**, differing from demſelvs in qantiti, differ alſo in ſound: having on' ſound wen dey ar long, and an oder wen ſort: as in **man'** and **man**, **ſin'** and **ſin**, **tun'** and **tun**, appeꝛeꝛ.

E & I. **E** and **I** long hav' very different ſounds: as in **heed'** and **hid'**, **heel'** and **hil'**, **weel'** and **wil'**, **ween'** and **win'**, **ſee'n** and **ſign'**: but wen dey ar ſort, dey ar all on': in ſo mue dat de ſound of **ee** ſort is commonly expreſt by **i** ſort: for wer' as wee ſay **deed'**, **heed'** **heel'**, **weel'**, **deem'**, **ſeem'**, **green'**, **keen'**, **ween'**, **ſee'n**, **ſeep'**, **fleep'**, **feet'**, **fleet'**, &c. wiꝛ **ee** long; if wee wil ſorten dis ſound; wee writ' **did**, **hid**, **hil**, **wil**, **dim**, **ſim**, **grin**, **kin**, **win**, **ſin**, **ſip**, **ſlip**, **fit**, **flit**, not wiꝛ **ee**, but wiꝛ **i** ſort.

OO, U. Lik' wiſ' **OO** and **U** long differ mue in ſound; as in **fool'** and **ful'**, **rood'** and **rud'**, **moot'** and **mut'**: but wen dey ar ſort, dey ar all on': for **good** and **gud**, **blood** and **blud**, **woolf** and **wulf**, **toong** and **tung**, hav' de ſam' ſound.

A. E. Mor' over **A** haꝛ ſomtim' de ſound of **ai**, and ſomtim' of **au**: Alſo **E** haꝛ ſomtim' de ſound of **E**, and **o** of **oo**: ſee mor' cap. 1, § 2.

II. Next is de ſound of Dipꝛongs to bee known.

De

Đe rigt ſound of ai, au, ei, eu, oi, ou, is đe mixt ſound of đe 2 vouels, were'of đey ar mad': as bait, baut, bey, hew, coy, cou: no ođerwiſ đan it is in đe Greek.

Ai. But ai, in imitation of đe Frenc, is ſomtim' corruptly ſounded lik' e: as in may, nay, play, pray, ſay, ſtay, fray, ſlay: ſpecially in woords originally Frenc, as pay, bail, travail: đowg plaid hav' loſt his natural ortograpi, and wee writ' as wee ſpeak, plead.

Au. Au in Pauls and his compounds, Paulſ-troſ, Paulſ-eyze-yard, &c. đe Londoners pronounc', after đe Frenc manner, as ow.

Oi. Oi, in boy, wee ſound (as đe Frenc doo') woë: for wer'as đey writ' *bois, ſoir, droict*; đey ſay *bwoes, ſwoet, drwoet.*

Ou. Ou in đe ſubſtantiv' termination * our (as honour, labour, ſuccour) and in đe adjectiv' termination † ous (as glorious, gracious, proſperous) is ſounded as oo or u ſort.

* Subſtantiv's in our, coom commonly of Latins in *or*, as honour, labour: but Latin Verbals, in *or*, begin nou to keep' đeir termination: as *Gal. 4. Eph. 4. tutor. paſtor.*

† Adjectiv's in ous ar formed regularly of Subſtantiv's, by adding ous or ious: as of danger dangerous, of wonder wonderous, of miſchief miſchevous, of marveil marveilous, of right righteous, of outrag' outragious: lik'wiſ, in woords borrowed of đe Latin, of ſcandal ſcandalous, of valour valorous, and of vertu' vertuous, of vic' vicious, of grac' gracious, of ſpac' ſpacious: đe which, if đey wer' formed of đe Latin Adjectiv's in *oſus*, ſhould' bee written virtuous, vitious, gratious, ſpatious: alđowgh đer' bee ſoom few, đat hav' no' ođer derivation, đan of đe Latin Adjectiv's in *us* and *oſus*, đer' beeing no' English Subſtantiv's, wher'of đey might bee formed: as frivolous, prepoſterous, notorious, pernicious, prodigious: boiſterous ſeem's not derived; and covetous derived of a Verb.

☜ I. Đis beeing generall, may bee ſuffered as an Idiom: but in ođer ſyllables of ſoom few woords, wer'of đer' is no' certain rul' to bee given, it is not ſo excuſable: as wen wee writ' bloud, floud, courag', ſcourg', flouriſ, nouriſ, young, youth, woulf, double, trouble, &c. for blood, flood, coorag', ſcurg', floriſ, nurriſ, yung, yut', wulf, dubble, trubble, &c. for đe ſam', writing hath' an ođer ſound

in loud, proud, cour, scour, mound, mouth, coul, scoul, doubt, trout: and de sam' sound hav an oder writing in good, stood, bud, mud, burg', purg', furrow, murrain, bung, gulf, bubble, stubble, &c.

Neider is der' any mor' reason wy in would, could, † for woof' of woven, as warp becaus warped or wrapped about de beam. ould, mourn, roum, † wouf, wound, ou sold' bee written for oo long; dan dat, for cool', pool', fool', tool', skool', stool, hoof', boon', moon', doom', wee sold' writ' coul, poul, foul, toul, skoul, stoul, houf, bourn, moun, doum.

☞ De caus of dis cacograpi, wic causet suc difficulti and uncertainti, is a causles affectation of de Frenc dialect: wo for de sound of oo (wic in deir languag' is freqent) doo' soomtim' writ' o, (*vide* D in cap. 1, § 2) and oftentim's * ou: as dey writ' *i, ai, oi,* and sound *ee, e, woë*: (*vid* ai & oi *supra*) or as dey writ' *en, an, aw*, and sound *an, aun, ow*: for *entend, command, costeaw*; saying *antand, coomaund, coteow*, &c. But, dat dey speak oderwis' dan dey writ', is no' reason dat wee sold' writ' oderwis' dan wee speak: considering wat an eas and certainti it would' bee, bot' to de readers and writers, dat every letter wer' content wit its own sound; and non' did intrud' upon de rigt of an oder.

* as in *mouton, loup* [*lupus,*] *troup, nous, vous, tout, tous-jours, courb,* [*curvus*] *couvir, hours, douze, mouvoir, souper,* &c.

Our. De termination Our accented, is sounded in two syllables: as in devour, deflour; and in all monosyllables, as † *fundo.* our, hour, bour, flour, tour, sour, sour, lour, scour † pour Verb: de Noun is, for difference, written in 2 syllables * *potestas.* * pouer: and so ar all de Substantiv's in de plural number; as flouers, touers, souers: and soomtim' in de singular, not on'ly in vers; but in pros' also.

Eu. De diptong Eu is distinguised from e wit v, as wel in Englis as Latin: and der'for' dey er grosly, dat, for Eunuk', say Evnuk': for Eutykus, Evtykus.

Ea, & *Oa.* For de rigt sound of Ea, and Oa, see cap. 1, § 3.

Ea for *Ee.* Ea is soomtim' abusiv'ly written for ee: as in * tear, * *lachryma.* year, appear: for seeing wee say teer', yeer', appeer'; wy doo' wee not writ' so, dat strangers may read so?

as

as wæ doo in de lik; bær, hær, nær, pær, &c. For ea haz an oder kind of sound: as in bear, fear, † tear, *vide* € long in cap. 1, § 3. But appær (you say) haz næd to bæ written wiz a, becaus it coomez of de Latin *appareo*. If ea wold ber de sound, dat wer soom reason: oderwis wat is mor usual, dan in dè deduced to eang a vouel? as in vertu of *virtus*, common of *communis*, second of *secundus*, moov of *moveo*, prov of *probo*, succæd of *succedo*, cræd of *credo*, clær of *clarus*, appær of *appareo*. † *lacere.*

Dear [*charus*] (wer of coomez dearling) differs from dær [*carus*, and *dama*,] as wel in voice as writing; ea bæing rigtly sounded as € long, not as æ: and weary (wer of coomez wearling) haz de lik sound and ortogrāpi: and yet soom, in pronouncing dear and weari, inclin too mu€ unto æ; and de deduced dearling and wearling dey sound as mu€ upon de a: as wen dey say, It's better bæ an old mans darling, dan a yung mans warling.

Lik wis * to hear sæmez to bæ rigtly written, and de ancient sound to be according: not on'ly becaus I find it alwais so spelled, as well in ancient as modern writings; but also becaus de *cognata* † heard, hearken, and ear hav de sam ortogrāpi: aldowg in hear and ear, soom corruptly sound ea lik æ, and in heard and hearken lik a. * *audio.* † *auditus.*

In heart *cor*, dis diptong haz de room and sound of *Ea* for *A.* de vouel a. De ancient writing wer of was wiz an €, wi€ de Duit€ doo yet kæp: and in de old Bible it is most commonly written hert: dowg soomtim der also, and lik wis in de * Homeli's, (according to de received sound) it bæ written hart: but de nu mixt writing of € and a, wi€ sæmez to participat of boz, agræz indæd to neider: becaus ea is € produced, and boz € in hert, and a in hart ar sort. Sæing der for wæ hav nou qit lost de sound of hert, and doo generally sound it hart; if wæ wil notifi de sound of our voic by de forc * *Impr. A. D.* 1563. *pag.* 88. 4 *times.*

of de letters; wee muſt alſo writ' it hart, and not heart; wic is furder of de ſound dan hert: neider ſhold' dis let, dat hart *cervus* is ſo written: for as dey boꝛ' ar nou founded alik' wiꝛ an a, ſo wer' dey formerly written alik' wiꝛ an e; as yet dey boꝛ' ar in de Duitc. And der'for' to affect a differenc' wer' non' nou is, nor heer'to-for' was, is vain and nœd'les; ſeeing dat polyſema ar freqent in all languages: wic yet may wel bee uſed wiꝛout ambiguiti in conſtruction; de words conjoyned manifeſting de intended ſignification of de *homonymon*, or ambiguous word: as *Pſal.* 42. Lik' as de hart braye ꝛ after de water-brook's; and *Pſal.* 45. My hart is enditing of a good matter.

Eo, & Ie. Vi. Eo and ie ar ſounded as ee: as in people, friend.

Ui is ſomtim' founded mor' upon de u, as in fruit, ſuit, bruis, bruit; ſomtim' mor' upon de i, as in buy, build, conduit, juic': in Duitc it is founded boꝛ' ways: ſom ſaying Dutchmen, and ſom Ditchmen. *vide* Ditc *in Indice.*

III. Tirdly is to bee noted de forc' of de Conſonants: and ſpecially of dem dat vari: as de hard and ſoft ſound of C and G, boꝛ' in ſort and long ſyllables: de not ſounding of H and oder conſonants in ſom words: de ze-lik' ſound of ſ, and de eſ-lik' ſound of t: lik'wiſ' de differenc' betwæn' de aſpirat's and deir ſimples, and of de ſort and long e, &c.

Deſ' ꝛings obſerved, any ſingle or lon' ſyllable, is eaſily ſpelled by de forc' of all de letters conjoined in it: as by C—a—r—l—s, Carls.

IV. De laſt ꝛing reqiſit' to tru' ſpelling, is de rigt dividing of Syllables, wen der' ar many in on' word: for wic, divers directions ar given.

De firſt is, So many vouels, and dipꝛongs, ſo many ſyllables: as in a—mi—a—ble, hai—nous.

2. A Conſonant dubbled is divided: on' going to de former, de oder to de following vouel: as in boꝛ—tow.

3. A Conſonant betwæn' 2 vouels goeꝛ to de latter: as in ma—ni—feſt. 4. Con-

4. Conſonants dat may begin a wœrd, muſt begin a ſyllable: as **a–gtee, be–ſtow', re–ſtrain.**

5. Oder Conſonants ar divided: as in **god–ly, wiſ–dom, wil–der–nes.**

But non' of deſ' is generall. For

1. **E** qiëſcent, wer'ſoever, doo's not increas de number of ſyllables: as **Jam's, loovs,** to **writ', book's, wiſ'ly.**

2. In all, call, ſall, and de lik', dubble **l** goe's to de ſam' ſyllable. *vide* **L.**

3. **X** goe's alwais to de former vouel: as in **mix–en, for–es, ex–ample:** and ſo doo's de ſingle Conſonant in **en–amel, in–ordinat', un–eaſi, need–es, hear–ing, root–ed,** &c: for letters joyned in de root', muſt not bee parted in de branches.

4. Conſonants dat may begin a wœrd, go' not alwais to de vouel following: as in **ag–let, buk–let, cob–ler, baſ–ket, raſ–cal, hac–ney, paſ–qil, piſ–mier, wiſ–per:** (for wee hav' **glad, clean, blak, ſcap', ſcald, know, ſqib, ſmart, ſpend**) and ſpecially in compounds, and derivativ's: as **mid–rif, mid–wif', hors–man, miſ–tak', tranſ–poſ', ſap–ling, meek'–nes.**

5. Neider ar Conſonants dat cannot begin a wœrd alwais divided: as in **morn–ing, geld–ing, lodg–ed, cat–es:** (not **mor–ning, gel–ding, lod–ged, cat–es**) becaus letters joyned in de root', ar not divided in de branches.

Deſ' Directions der'for', bæing dus uncertain for de Engliſ, leav' wee dem to de Latin, wof' dey ar: & let diſon' rul' ſerv' us for all. Syllables ar ſo to bee divided in ſpelling, as dey ar in ſpeaking: and ſo conſeqently in writing at de lin's ends: as in all de for'cited examples may appeer'. De Latin's indeed', by de fowr direction, divid' deſ' and de lik' wœrds befor' de conſonants dat may begin a wœrd: *do–ctrina, ſan–ctitas, ſcri–ptura, pro–ſperitas, ge–ſtus, qua–ſtio, a–xis:* &c. but it fitte's us better, to ſpel dem as wee ſpeak dem, and writ' dem as wee ſpel dem; placing de Hypen dus: **doc–trin', ſanc–titi, ſcrip–tur', pro–periti, geſ–tur', queſ–tion, ax–eltree.**

CAP. 3.

CAP. 3. Of Words.

§ 1, *Of deir ſorts.*

AS of Letters, Syllables; ſo of Syllables, Words ar mad᷑.

A Word is eider wi�pꝛ number and caſ᷑, as Noun and Verb; or wiꝯout, as Prepoſition and Adverb. And deſ᷑ ar eider Original, or Deduced.

Original, or Root᷑ I call dat, wer᷑of an oder is mad᷑; weider it bee Primitiv᷑, Simple, or Rect: Deduced, or Brane dat, wie is mad᷑ of an oder; weider it bee Derivativ᷑, Compound, or Oblique. So dat, in divers reſpects, de ſam᷑ word may bee Original, & Deduced: as **word**, in reſpect of **wꝛit**, is deduced; becaus derived of it: and de ſam᷑, in reſpect of **praiſ-word**, is original; becaus of it and **prais**, **praiſ-word** is compounded. So to **eſtrang᷑**, is deduced of **ſtrang᷑**, and original of **eſtranged**, wie is his oblique. Lik᷑wiſ᷑ *gratia*, **grac᷑**, **gracious**: **bak**, **bakward**, **bakwardnes**: &c.

Number. Number is eider Singular, of on᷑; or Plural, of mo᷑.

Caſ᷑. Caſ᷑ is de different termination of de ſam᷑ word, in de ſam᷑ * Number and † Perſon; as **man mans**, **lov loved**. Caſes, in Latin, of Nouns bee ſix; of Verbs * mor᷑: in Engliſ of eae ſort der᷑ ar but two: Rect and Oblique.

* So **men** is no᷑ caſ᷑ of **man**; but an oder number.

† So **lovest**, and **lovez**, ar not properly caſes of **lov᷑**; nor **lovedſt** of **loved**; but divers perſons of de Caſes: unles you will call dem caſes of Caſes, becaus dey ar different terminations of de ſam᷑ Caſes.

* Becaus every variation, in Mood᷑, Tens, Number, and Perſon, is wiꝯ dem counted a Caſ᷑. *vid. Rhet. l. 1, c. 23.*

Cap. 3, § 2. Of a Noun:

¶ 1. *Of a Noun Substantiv*ᵉ.

A Noun is a wœrd of Number and Caſᵉ, wiꝛout differenc of timᵉ: and dat eider abſolutᵉ, or imperfect: [wiᵉ is called a Pronoun.] *A Noun.*

A Noun abſolutᵉ is de namᵉ of a ꝛing: wiᵉ derᵉfor may havᵉ de article A or De beforᵉ it. And it is eider Subſtantivᵉ, or Adjectivᵉ.

A Subſtantivᵉ is dat, wiᵉ, wiꝛout an Adjectivᵉ, may havᵉ de Articles beforᵉ it: as a man, de man: but A, if a vouel follow, aſſumeꝛ n: as an act, an able, an * honeſt man. Alſo A agreᵉ'ꝛ onᵉly to de ſingular: De to boꝛᵉ numbers: as de man, de men. *Subſtantivᵉ.*

* becaus H heerᵉ is not ſounded: but wherᵉ it is ſounded, n needeꝛ not: as a hoꝛs, a heedious, a hoꝛrible beaſt.

De Singular number of a Noun Subſtantivᵉ bœing known, de Plural is madᵉ of it, by adding s or n: eider wiꝛ e ſonant ſet beforᵉ, ſo making an odeꝛ ſyllable; or wiꝛout it, in de ſamᵉ ſyllable. Nunber of a Noun *Subſtantivᵉ.*

De Plural is madᵉ of de Singular by adding es, wen de Singular endeꝛ in s, * ſᵉ, * cᵉ, dg, * gᵉ, tᵉ, * eᵉ, e, ſ, or r: as of hoꝛs, houſ, treſpas, witnes, cloſᵉ, coꝛſᵉ, placᵉ, pledg, cagᵉ, patᵉ, aᵉ, eyᵉ, fiſ, boꝛ; is madᵉ hoꝛſes, houſes, treſpaſes, witneſes, cloſes, coꝛſes, places, pledges, cages, pateſ, aces, eyes, fiſes, boꝛes: but † ſ in monoſyllables, immediatly following a ſingle vouel, is dubbled in de plural: as of croſ, loſ, aſ, meſ; croſſes, loſſes, aſſes, meſſes. *Plural in* s.

* E qieſcent in ſᵉ, cᵉ, gᵉ, chᵉ, is not expreſſed in de plural beforᵉ es.

† *vid.* S.

De Plural is madᵉ of de Singular, by adding s wiꝛout e ſonant, wen de Singular endeꝛ in any oder letter: as web webs, robᵉ robᵉs, rod rods, bœᵉ bœᵉs; ſo * fœᵉs, leᵉs, treᵉs, keys, cunnis, ſtiᵉs, toᵉs, ſoᵉs, puᵉs, buks, book'ſ, eunuk'ſ, bels, ſeals, rams, gam'ſ, guns, bon'ſ, bars,

* Alꝛowgh in de Sing. e qieſcent bee not uſually expreſſed after œ terminant.

bars, car⁹, ſievs, dœvs, laws, ews, mous, ſous, bows, bougs, trowgs, howgs, lavs, movs, &c.

De ſound of dis s ſæ in ſ.

But hær⁹ is mu€ anomali⁹: for fœt⁹ make₄ fœt⁹, tœ₄⁹ tæ₄⁹, gœſ⁹ gæſ⁹, lous mous, liſ⁹ miſ⁹; ſtaf, calf, leaf, ſeaf, bæf⁹, ₄æf⁹, knif⁹, lif⁹, wif⁹, loaf, turf, wulf, mak⁹ ſtavs, calvs, leavs, ſeavs, bæv⁹, ₄æv⁹, knivs, livs, wivs, loavs, turvs, wulvs; f turned into v: and cle₄, mou₄, mak⁹ clods, mouds; ₄ turned into d.

Plural in n. De Plural number is lik⁹wiſ⁹ mad⁹ of de Singular, by adding en: as of o⁹oren, €ik €ick⁹en, marg margen, br⁹oder br⁹oderen, and *contracte* br⁹edren, of €ild⁹ (r put betweæn⁹) €ildren, of man mannen in de D. (*vide* B) wi€ wæ contract into men, of hous heuſen, dowg moſt uſually houſes, of hoſ⁹ peas, hoſen peaſen: but in del⁹ two de ſingular is moſt uſed for de plural: as a pair of hoſ⁹, a pek of peas: dowg de Londoners ſæm⁹ to mak⁹ it a regular plural, calling a peas a pea.

De Plural is mad⁹ of de Singular, by adding n without e ſonant; wen de ſingular ende₄ in a vouel: as of Bæ⁹ Bæ⁹n: for ſo it is in de proverb,

Hæ dat kæp⁹s wel chæp⁹ and bæ⁹n,
Sleæp⁹ or wak⁹, his ₄rift comms in. Of ey eyn, fo⁹ fo⁹n, ſco⁹ ſco⁹n: dowg mor⁹ uſually bæ⁹s, eys, fo⁹s, ſco⁹s: of cou, ſou, (wi₄ a little €hang⁹) kin⁹, ſwin⁹. Dis termination was mor⁹ freqent in de old Engliſ: wi€ ha₄ of boek boeken, for boek⁹s: of buk buken, [bæ€es:] of burg burgen, [burrdugs touns:] of gebed gebeden, [prayers:] of gebod geboden [commandements:] &c.

De Nederlanders, for de moſt part, form de plural in n, ſo diſtinguiſing it from de obliq⁹: as herten, lippen, woorden, handen, werken, dingen, pſalmen: ſeldom in s, as broeders, vaders: yet alſo vaderen.

Caſes of a *Noun Sub.* De Rect caſ⁹ of a noun Subſtantiv⁹ is de Nominativ⁹: wi€, in conſtruction, may cœm befor⁹ de Verb: as A man lœve₄.

De Obliq⁹ is de genitiv⁹: wi€ is formed of de Rect by

by adding s or es, no oðerwiſᵉ ðan ðe plural number is: as a mans wiſdom, a hoꝛſes ſtrengꝛ, an aſſes burden, &c. wiᵉ form is common to us wiꝛ ðe Duiᵗᵉ, and oðer parts of ðe Teutonik tung: as * Hy heeft hemſelven Gods ſone gemackt. * *Joh.* 19. 7.

Ðe Obliqᵘ, or genitivᵘ, is ðe ſamᵉ in boꝛᵗ Numbers: except ðe Rect plural endᵉ in n: for ðen ðe genitivᵉ plural is madᵉ by adding s to ðe n: as chickens meat, childꝛens bꝛead: except alſo wen ðe plural haꝛ changed ſoom letter of ðe ſingular: as a knifᵉs edg, knivᵉs edges.

Notᵉ hœrᵉ ðat ðe genitivᵉ is alwais ſet beforᵉ ðe noun ðat governeꝛ it: as Abꝛahams God: aldowg ðe Duiᵗᵉ doᵒ often ſet it after: as † Ick ben ðe God Abꝛahams, end ðe God Iſaaks, end ðe God Jacobs. † *Mat.* 22: 32.

Ðis Teutonik termination of ðe genitivᵉ, ſoom refined wit haꝛ turned to his: perſwading himſelf ðat s is but a corrupt abbꝛeviation of his, wiᵉ hœ ꝛougꝛ neceſſary to reſtoꝛᵉ: and ðerᵉforᵉ hœ wil not writᵉ, my maſters ſoon is a childᵉ, but my maſter his ſoon is a childᵉ: wiᵉ is juſt as good, as if in Latin hœ woold' ſay, not *Heri filius*, but *Herus ejus filius, eſt infans.*

Ðe oðer Obliqᵘ caſes of ðe Latins, ar ſupplyed by ðe Rect, eider wiꝛ, or wiꝛout prepoſitions, as ðe ſens ſhall reqirᵉ: as ðe learning of ðe maſter, I giv ðe maſter or to ðe maſter, I prais ðe maſter, I ſpeak againſt, oꝛ foꝛ ðe maſter.

Of certain Subſtantivᵉs ar formed Diminutivᵉs, by adding onᵉ of ðeſᵉ particles, [et or let, rel, ling, kin:] wiᵉ havᵉ ðe forcᵉ of little or * petti ſet beforᵉ ðe Primitivᵉ. *Diminutivᵉs,* 1. *Dimin in* et. * of F. *petit.*

As of cuſen, cabin, caſk, capon, lanner, eagle, † mall, croun, piſtol, okᵉ, pak, pokᵉ, ham, ðe Frenᵉ * *hach*, and *poul*, boul, trump; ar formed cuſenet, [a little cuſen] cabinet [a petti cabin] caſket, caponet, lanneret, eaglet, mallet, crounet, piſtolet, oket, packet, poket, hamlet, hacket, pullet, bullet, trumpet. † *malleus.* * *ſecuris.*

Of ſoar, hog, pikᵉ, cok; ſoarel, hogrel, pikrel, cokrel. 2. *Dim. in* rel.

3. *Dimin. in* ling.

Of duk, goos^e, cat, pork, field; dukling, gosling, kitling, porkling, filling. Aldowg commonly ling, bæing compounded wit a woord importing som Adjunct, signifyet de Subject der^of: as * dearling, wearling, fondling, hir^ling, sav^ling, (*a*) stripling, worldling, cang^ling, sukling, titling, knotling, pær^ling, yungling, (*b*) grotling, sorling, fatling, starvling, underling, sapling, &c. lik^ as let, joyned to a woord importing a Subject, signifyet an Adjunct der^of: as corslet, caplet, frontlet, brac^let, partlet; for attir^ or furnitur^ of de body, of de hed, de forhed, de arm, de nek: (wic is de parting of de hed and body) dowg somtim^, *euphoniæ gratiâ*, l bæ omitted: as gorget, not gorg^let.

* *vid.* Ea *in* c. 2, § 2.

4. *Dim. in* kin.

Of lam, dwarf, † F. *nappe*: lamkin, dwarkin, napkin. Dis diminution is of divers nam^s, especially nik-nam^s: as of Tom, Wil, Dik, Sim, * Hodg, Hob, Mat, Wat, Hal, Mal; and of de Frenc *Pierre*, and *Jean*; ar mad^ Tomkin, Wilkin, Dickin, Simkin, Hodgkin, Hopkin, Matkin, Watkin, Halkin, Malkin, (or, after de Frenc pronunciation, Hawkin, Mawkin,) Perkin, Jenken.

† a great linnen clot, as a table-clot.

* Hodg, Hob, &c. de nik-nam^s of Roger, Robert, Mat^ew, Gualter, Harri, Mart.

(*a*) Strip seemet to hav^ signifyed as much as grow or spring: as in *dis* phras^, Hæ hat outstript all his fellow^s: and so stripling and springall ar taken for *de* sam^.

(*b*) De nam^ of a two-yearling sheep^: which *de* first yeer^, whil^ hee is a teg, is but a little sheep^: *de* next yeer^ hee growet to his bignes, and is called a grotling. For *dat* which wee call great, our Ancestors (as de Dutch now doo^) called grot^: wher^of our piec^s of 4*d*, beeing formerly great, (ev^n as great as a shilling now is, becaus *den* 20^d, or 5 grot^s weighed an ounc^) is called a grot^: *vide* Pound *in Indice*.

CAP. 3, § 2:

¶ 2, *Of a Noun Adjectiv^.*

An Adjectiv^ implyet a qaliti belonging to a Substantiv^, wit-out wic hæ cannot hav^ a or de befor^ him: as a good man, de wis^ man, de godly, de wicked: understand men.

All

All our Adjectiv's ar lik' de Latin aptot' *frugi:* wic hat all bot' numbers and cases, under on' voic': as good, bad: a good man, good men, of a good man, to a good man, I love a good man, wit a good man.

Comparison of Adjectiv's.

An Adjectiv' is eider Positiv' and Absolut'; or Respectiv'. De Positiv' signifyet som * Adjunct absolut'ly wit-out excess or defect: as swet' *dulcis.* Respectiv's don' eider increas or decreas de signification of deir Positiv'. Respectiv's increasing hav' 2 degrees: Comparativ' in respect of on', as swetter *dulcior*; and Superlativ' in respect of many, as swetest, *dulcissimus.* Respectiv's decreasing hav' lik'wis' two degrees: Diminutiv', wic decreaset de signification of his Positiv' in part', in part' reteining it; as swetish, a little sweet'; & Privativ' wic decreaset it altogeder; as unswet', not or no wit swet *vid.* ❊ *infrà.* *Positiv'.* * *in concreto.* *insuavis.*

Respectiv' Adjectiv's ar known, and formed of deir Positiv's, by certain peculiar Not's: wic ar eider Particles, or Integral words, [explanations of de Particles:] and des' Particles ar eider Prepositiv', or Subjunctiv'.

De Comparativ' is formed of his Positiv' by de Subjunctiv' Particle er, or de Integral sign' mor' precedent: and de Superlativ' by de subjunctiv' particle est, or de integral most precedent: as of hard, harder or mor' hard; hardest or most hard: soft, softer or mor' soft; softest, or most soft: hig, higer, higest: low, lower, lowest: &c. *Comparat.* *Superlat.*

But her' is som anomali': as good, better, best: evil il bad naught, * worss, worst: many, mor' or mo', most: little, † les, least: nig, niger, nigest or nert: (dowg nar' be altogeder regular, making nærer and nærest) * † worser & lesser ar not comparativ's, but superfluous comparativ's of comparativ's: which som ignorantly us' for worss and les: even as dey say unlowf' *dat* is tyed', unjaw *dat* is frozen, unrip *dat* is sewed; for lowf', jaw rip: and most highest, most mightiest, &c.

nærest) far, farder or farder, fardest or fardest: so fur, in de sam' sens, furder or furder, furdest or furdest. But wen de sign' most is put after de adjectiv'; for o, u sort is vulgarly sounded: as inner, innermost, and inmost: outer, [extern] outermost, and outmost: and utter, [extream] uttermost, and utmost: upper, uppermost: under, undermost; and † neder, nedermost: former, formost, and first: hinder, hindermost, and hinmost. Wer' dos' dat end' in er ar positiv's (not comparativ's) derived of de Adverbs, in, out, up, under, * bened', behind': except former, wic is comparativ'; wos' positiv' for' (of befor') is found on'ly in composition: as de for'-man, a for'-hors, de for'hed: but commonly pronounced sort. forman, &c.

† D. Neder as Nederland.

* not beneal: D. beneden, S. benedden.

Diminutiv'.

De Diminutiv' is formed of his Positiv', by de subjunctiv' Particle if; or de integral sign' scomwat, or a little: as in Latin by adding *lus*, or prefixing *sub*. For example: witif [scomwat wit', or a little wit'] of wit': as of *candidus*, *candidulus* or *subcandidus*. So blacki if of black: as of *niger*, *nigellus* or *subniger*. So swæti if of swæt', and souri if sour: as *subdulcis dulcidulus* of *dulcis*, and *subacidus acidulus* of *acidus*.

But dis particle if added to a Substantiv', signifyet as muc as lik' or resembling de sam': even as ly or lik' doet, bæing so compounded: as in des' woords, childi if, fooli if, manly, Cristianlik'.

Privativ'.

De Privativ' is formed of his Positiv' by de Prepositiv' particle un; or de Integral sign' not or no wit, [explanations der'of:] as of godly, wis', trifty, is formed ungodly, unwis', untrifty: i.e. not, or no wit godly, &c. and dat in woords derived of de Latin, (wos' Privativ' particle is in) as wel as in woords originally Engli if: as unhoneft, unjuft, unfortunat', uneqal; of *inhoneftus*, *injuftus*, *infortunatus*, *inæqualis*: aldowg scom do' kæp' de Latin particle in: as intemperat', impenitent, inexcusable'

ſable, immortal: and ſom ar uſed both ways: as **unconſtant inconſtant, undecent indecent, unperfect imperfect, unpoſſible impoſſible**, &c. In wic uncertainti de common uſ is to bee followed.

De ſubjunctiv particle **les**, being added to de Abſtract or Subſtantiv, hath de ſam ſens, dat de prepoſitiv particle hath wit de Concret or Adjectiv: as in **unthrifty** and **thriftles, unguilty** & **guiltles, ungracious** and **graceles.**

Dis Privativ particle **un** is prefixed to certain verbs alſo, and deir Participles: as to **unbind unbound, to unfold unfolded, to uncover uncovered**: and to ſom Participles, wos verbs hav it not: as **unbowgt, unbroken, unbuilt, uncut, uncalled, uncontemned, unbelæving**, and de Subſtantiv **unbeleef**.

Not heer dat many Poſitiv's hav neider of de decreaſing Reſpectiv's formed of dem, by de Particles: as **glad, bold, nimble**, &c. and few do uſually admit both: as **pal pal iſh**, but not **unpal**; **bitter bitteriſh**, but not **unbitter**: ſo **tru untru**, but not **truiſh**; **juſt unjuſt**, but not **juſtiſh**.

Cap. 3, § 2:

¶ 3, *Of a Pronoun.*

And ſuch is a Noun abſolut. A Pronoun is a * Noun † imperfect, dat cannot hav a or de befor it.

* † A Pronoun is a Noun, becaus it is a woord of number, without difference of tim: and imperfect, dat cannot hav a befor it; becaus it is not de nam of a thing: dowgh it bee alwais ſpoken of a Noun abſolut: as **I, min, dis, wic**.

A Pronoun is of 3 ſorts: { 1 Perſonal. 2 Demonſtrativ. 3 Relativ. }

1 *Perſonals.*

Perſonals bee three: wic hav 2 caſes [Rect and Obliq] in both numbers: as

Sing.

Sing. Rect	1 I,	*Obliq.*	*mæ:	*pl. Rect*	wæ,	*Obliq.* us.
	2 Dou,		dee:		†yæ or you,	*you
	3 Hæ,		him, M.			
	Shæ,		her, F.	*plur. Rect*	dey,	dem.
	It,		it, N.			

* Wee, D. my: which is soomtim' used for de Rect: as when dey say, My dank u: according to which wee yet say, Mæ tinks.

† yæ, D. ght. *vid.* y in *Indice.*

* you, D. u: so your, D. uwe, G. uwer. So dat, as wel by original as sound, des woords shold' rader bee written yu, and yur': for ou is a diphtong, which has an oder sound: as in dou, and our.

† *i. e.* Genit. Dat. Accus. Ablat. which in Nouns Substantiv's ar mad' of de Rect: *vid.* 2.

De Obliq' cas' is not hær' de Genitiv', as in de Noun absolut': but a cas', wer' of all de † Latin obliq's ar mad': as of de obliq' Dæ ar mad' G. of dæ, D. to dæ, Ac. by dæ, Abl. wit dæ: And de Genitiv' of de possessor, is supplyed by de Possessiv': as, for de life' of dæ, dy life': so my hous, his land.

Possessiv's. Of des 3 Personals ar derived Possessiv's: wic, (lik' oder Adjectiv's) hav' no' cas': as

Sing. 1 My,	*plur.*	our.	
2 Dy,		your.	*vid.* you.
3 His,			
Hir,	*plur.*	deir.	
Its,			

For my and dy ar used min' and din', and to dos' dat end' in r, is added s; wen dey ar put without Substantiv's: as wos' hors is dis? it is min', not din': it is hirs, or ours; not yours, nor deirs.

Also min' and din' may bee used befor' a vouel: as my or min' arm: dy or din' arrow.

Compounds. Des' Personals & Possessiv's ar soomtim' compounded wit Self: wic signifyet a bodi's own person: dus.

1. *Sing.* My self,	*plur.*	our selvs.	
I my self,		wee our selvs.	
Min' own self,		our own selvs.	
2. *Sing.* Dy self,	*plur.*	your selvs.	
Dou dy self,		you your selvs.	
Din' own self,		your own selvs.	

3. *Sing.*

3. *Sing.*
- Himſelf, her ſelf, it ſelf, } *plur.* demſelvs.
- hæ himſelf, ſæ her ſelf, } *plur.* dey demſelvs.
- his own ſelf, hir own ſelf, its own ſelf, } *plur.* deir own ſelvs.

Pronouns Demonſtrativ' ar ϯræ: II. *Demonſtrat.*

Sing. Dis, dat, de ſam', } *plur.* deſ', doſ', de ſam'.

De laſt may bæ compounded wiϯ ſelf: as de ſelf ſam': de oder two wiϯ ſam', or ſelf-ſam': as dis ſam', dis ſelf ſam', dat ſam', dat ſelf ſam' ϯing; deſ' ſam', deſ' ſelf ſam', doſ' ſam', doſ' ſelf ſam' ϯings.

Relativ's ar lik'wiſ' 3: wo, wie or de wie, and dat. III. *Relativ's.*

Wo is referred on'ly to perſons [men and ſpirits:] wie and dat, indifferently to any ϯing: as de man wie ſpak' to mæ, de man dat ſpak' to mæ: de hoɹs wie I ſaw, de hoɹs dat I ſaw.

Wo haϯ de obliq' Wom': as of wom', to wom', towards wom', from wom: beſid's de poſſeſſiv' woſ': as woſ' book' is dis? Wie and dat ſerv for boϯ caſes. And deſ' all ar uſed in boϯ' numbers.

Dat ſoomtim' importeϯ as muϵ as, dat wie: as I giv you dat you aſk; for I giv you dat wie you aſk: and ſo is wat uſed alſo: as I giv you wat you aſk: hear wat I ſay.

Wer', wiϯ certain Prepoſitions following it, [as about, at, by, in, of, unto, wiϯ,] is put for wie, wiϯ de ſam' going befor' it: as wer'in, for in wie: and ſo may hær' and der' bæ uſed for dis and dat: as hær'wiϯ, der'wiϯ; for wiϯ dis, wiϯ dat.

Wo, wie, and wat ar alſo Interrogativ's: as wo com- *Interrogativ's.*

ɇt? wiɇ is ðe ƿay? ƿat ðoƿ you ſay? but o in ƿo Interrog. is nou generally ſounded as ɷ.

CAP. 3, § 3: Of a Verb.

¶ 1, *Of his caſes and oðer accidents.*

A Verb is a ƿoord of number and caſ', ƿit differenc' of tim'.

Caſes. Caſes of Verbs, as of Nouns, ar two; Rect and Obliq'. Ðe Rect is ðe firſt perſon of ðe firſt tens, of ðe firſt mood' in ðe Activ' voic': as lov, confeſ. Ðe Obliq' is mad' of ðe Rect, by adding ed, and in ſom, en: as lovd, confeſſed, fallen. But ſomtim' e is ſyncopated, as lov'd fall'n: & ðen d after ðe ſingle ſ is turned into t; as confeſt, bleſt, dreſt, oppreſt: and lik'wiſ' after c', ƿiɇ is of ðe ſam' forc' ƿit ſ: but ðen, to ſew ðat * c is ſoft, † e qiëſcent is kept; as enforc't, ſcorc't, divorc't, plac't, grac't, pac't, trac't: of to enforc', to plac' &c. in ƿiɇ if e qiëſcent wer' away, c ƿoold' bee hard, as in tract, pact.

* *vid.* c terminant in c. 1, § 4.

† *vid.* c. 1, § 3, & 2.

Of ðeſ' Caſes, and ðe ſuppletiv' verbs, ar mad' ðe voices, mood's, tenſes, perſons, and numbers, of verbs abſolut'.

Numbers. Numbers, as in Nouns, ar two: Singular and Plural.

Perſons. Perſons ar ƭree; anſƿering to ðe 3 Perſons of ðe Pronouns.

Tenſes. Tenſes ar 3, Preſent, Preterit, and Futur': and Preterit ƭree-fold, Imperfect, Perfect, and Pluperfect.

Mood's. Mood's ar fovr, Indicativ', Imperativ', Potential, and Infinitiv'.

Voices. Voices ar two, Activ', and Paſſiv'.

CAP. 3, § 3:

¶ 2, *Of Verbs Suppletiv'.*

Of Verbs der' ar 2 ſorts, Abſolut', and Suppletiv'.

Verbs

Verbs Suppletivᵉ ar signᵉs and ſupplements, in verbs Abſolutᵉ, of de moodᵉs and tenſes: wiᵉ ar not diſtinguiſhed, as in Greekᵉ and Latin, by terminations. And dey ar 8 in number: 1 Doᵉ, 2 his obliqᵉ Did, 3 Havᵉ, 4 his obliqᵉ Had, 5 Wil or ſall, 6 May or can, 7 de obliqᵉs of dem botᵉ, Migt coldᵉ, woldᵉ or ſoldᵉ; and de 8 Am or beᵉ. Wiᵉ ar dus formed. *Verbs Suppletivᵉ.*

Indicativᵉ Moodᵉ,

Tens

Preſent. I doᵉ, dou doᵉſt, hee doᵉth, *plur.* wee yee dey doᵉ.

Imperf. I did, dou didſt, hee did, *plur.* wee yee dey did.

Perfect. I havᵉ, thou haſt, hee hath, *plur.* wee yee dey havᵉ.

Pluperf. I had, dou hadſt, hee had, *plur.* wee yee dey had;

Futurᵉ. I wil or ſall, dou wilt or ſalt, hee wil or ſal, *pl.* wee yee dey wil or ſall.

Imperativᵉ,

Doᵉ dou, *plur.* doᵉ yee.

Potential,

preſent, I may, can, | dou maiſt, canſt, | hee, wee, yee, dey, may. can.

Imperf. I migt, coldᵉ, woldᵉ, ſoldᵉ, | dou *migteſt, coldeſt, woldeſt, ſoldeſt, | hee wee yee dey migt, &c.

* or by Syncope *mightſt, coldſt, &c.

Pefect. *Futur^e* } adde { hav^e to de *Imperf:* as I migt hav^e. hær^after to de *preſent:* as I may hær^, after.

Infinitiv^e

Preſent, to hav^e.

And deſ^e ar Supplements and Signes of de lik^e mood^s and tenſes in verbs perfect: de wic aldowg (ſo far as dey concern de perfect) dey bæ imperfect; yet ar dey oderwiſ^e perfect: as ar in Latin *ago, habeo, volo, debeo, poſſum.*

To deſ^e ad de 3 invariable Sign^s, let, to, hær^after: de firſt of de Imperativ^e mood^, de ſecond of de Infinitiv^e mood^, de 3ird of de Futur^e tens of de 2 laſt mood^s.

Der^ remaine3 yet Am or Bæ, de Signe and Supplement of de Paſſiv^e voic^ only.

Indicativ^e Mood^;

Preſent { * I am, dou art, hæ is, } *plur.* { wæ yæ dey } ar or bæ.

Imperf. { † I was, dou waſt, hæ was, } *plur.* { wæ yes dey } wer^.

* After de Adverbs if, dowgh, alowgh, unles: & woords of wiſhing, [as I pray God, God grant,] for am, art, is, ar uſed bee, beeſt, bee. † And after de ſam^ Adverbs, or lik^ woords of wiſhing, [as I would^, I wiſh, would^ to God, I had leifer,] for was, waſt, was, ar uſed wer^, wert, wer^. As, If you bee wiſ^, I pray God you bee good: I had leifer you wer^ honeſt, than rich.

Perfect *Pluperf.* } adde3 bæn to { hav^. had.

*Futur^* adde3 bæ, to wil or ſall.

Imperativ^.

Let mæ bæ,
bæ dou,
let him bæ,
} *plur.* {
let us bæ, or bæ wæ.
bæ yæ.
let dem bæ, or bæ dey.

Potential,

Potential.

Presen } addeth bee to { may or can.
Imperf. } { migt or could, &c.

Perfect } addeth { been to migt hav.
Futur } { heerafter to de presen.

Infinitiv.

Presen } { bee.
Perfect } to { hav been.
Futur } { bee heerafter.

CAP. 3, § 3:

¶ 3, *Of* de *Verb Absolut*.

A Verb Absolut is dat, wic, by his 2 Cases and de Supplements, is perfected in all mood's and tens: and in de Activ voic is dus formed. *Activ voic*.

Indicativ mood.

De Presen tens is formed of de Rigt cas, eider wit de sign, or witout de sign: *Presen*.

witout de sign dus: I lov, dou lovest or lov'st, hee loveth or lov's, } *plur*. { wee, yee, dey } lov.

wit de sign dus: I dow lov, dou dow'st lov, hee dow'th lov, } *plur*. { wee, yee, dey } dow lov.

Lik'wis, I confes or dow confes, dou confesest or dowest confes, hee confeseth, &c.

De Imperfect is formed, eider of de obliq Cas witout de sign; or of de Rigt cas wit de sign, dus: *Imperfect*.

I loved or did lov,
dou lovedst or didst lov,
hee loved or did lov,
} *pl*. { wee, yee, dey } loved or did lov.

Perfect. De Perfect } is formed of de ob- { * hav.
Pluperf. De Pluperfect } liq, wit de sign { † had.
Futur. De Futur is formed of de rigt cas, wit de sign will or shall.

* † In Verbs of mooving to a plac, for hav and had, ar used is and was: but is importes de action past, without chang; was, wit chang: as Hee is gon, hee is fled, hee is run away: i. e. Hee hat gon away, and remaines absent: and Hee was gon, hee was fled, hee was run away, is as much as, Hee had gon away, but is now returned.

Imperativ.

De Imperativ is formed of de Rect cas, partly wit de sign, and partly without it, dus:

1 Let mee lov,		1 Lov wee, or let us lov.
2 Lov dou, or dov dou lov,	*plur.*	2 Lov yee, or dov yee lov.
3 Lov hee, or let him lov,		3 Lov dey, or let dem lov.

Potential.

De Potential Present and Imperfect ar formed of de Rect cas, wit deir sign's: de Perfect of de Obliq, wit his sign: de Pluperf. is not: de Futur is formed of de Present tens, by adding his sign: as

Present { I may or can / dou may'st or canst / hee may or can } lov, *pl.* { wee / yee / dey } may or can lov.

Imperf. I { might / could / would / should } lov, &c.

Perfect. I { might / could / would / should } hav lovved, &c.

Futur I may or can lov heer'after.

Infinit.

Infinitiv'.

Đe Infinitiv' Preſent is formed of đe Rect, and * đe ſign' of đe mood' : đe Perfect is formed of đe Obliq', wiꝛ đe ſign' of đe mood', and of đe tens : and đe Futur' of đe Rect, wiꝛ đe ſign' of đe mood', and of đe tens : as

* Đe ſign' to is ſoomtim' omitted: as Bid him coom.

Preſent, *Perfect*, *Futur'*, } to { lœv. hav' lœved. lœv hær'after.

Đe Paſſiv' voic', of đe Verb Abſolut', is formed of đe Obliq' caſ', and đe Suppletiv' Bee, ꝛorrowout all mood's and tenſes : as *Paſſiv' voic'.*

Indicativ':

I am, dou art, hæ is } lœved, *plur.* wee, yee, đey } ar lœved. &c.

Of đe Rect caſ', of a Verb Abſolut', ar deduced 3 Verbals. On' ending in er betok'ning đe doer, as a lœver, [hæ dat lœveꝛ ;] an ođer in ing, as lœving: wiċ is ſoomtim' a Subſtantiv', betok'ning đe action ; as Đy lœving of dee, đy hating of mee ; ſoomtim' an Adjectiv' [or participle activ',] as a lœving man; and ſoomtim' a Gerund, đe Prepoſition of, in, by, foꝛ, from, or wiꝛ, ſet befor' it : đe ꝛird is a Participle Paſſiv', wiċ is all on' wiꝛ đe Obliq' caſ' : as a man lœved. *Verbals.*

CAP. 3, § 3 :

¶ 4. *Of đe Anomali's of Obliq's.*

Đe Obliq' caſ' haꝛ many Anomali's : as mak' mad', lead led, ꝛead red, ſpꝛead ſpred / met' met, ſweat ſwet, leav left, bereav bereft, or bereaved / bled' bled, bꝛed' bꝛed, fed' fed, ſped' ſped, * flee fled, meat' met, fel' felt, ſpil ſpilt, ſmel ſmelt, or ſmelled / kep' kept, creep' crept, weep' wept, ſlep' ſlept, ſweep' ſwept / bend bent, lend lent, rend rent, ſend ſent, ſend ſent, ſpend ſpent, wend

* *vid.* flee.

wend went, lean lent, mean ment/ ſel ſoldᵉ, tel toldᵉ/ ſtidᵉ ſtid, ſtridᵉ ſtrid / pitᵉ pigt or pitᵉed, catᵉ caugt, teaᵉ taugt, fetᵉ faugt, ſækᵉ ſought, beſæᵉ beſought / bꝛing bꝛought, ɹinɡ ɹought, wɔꝛk wrought, buy bought, gird girt or girded/ mis miſt, kis kiſt or kiſſed, wis wiſt, wiᵉ is alſo a Defectiv, (*vid.* ¶ 5.) bindᵉ bound, findᵉ found, grindᵉ ground, windᵉ wound / ſtand ſtood, ſit ſatᵉ / hang hung, ſting ſtung, ſtring ſtrung, wring wrung / loſᵉ or læſᵉ [*perdo*] loſt, ſoſᵉ [*ſolvo*] ſoſed / ſɯᵉ ſod, ſɔtᵉ ſot.

Many Verbs havᵉ 2 or moᵉ Obliqᵉs: onᵉ uſed onᵉly in de Imperfect; as I took, dou tookeſt, hæ took; and noted hærᵉ-after wiꝛ 1: * an oder after de ſupplements; as hæ haꝛ taken, hæ is taken; and noted wiꝛ 2: and ſoom ar uſed boꝛ ways, wiᵉ ar derᵉfor hærᵉ noted wiꝛ 3: as in example:

* of dis ſort many anomala dooᵉ end in n.

Expergefacio. *Expergiſcor.*

Wakᵉ or waken, 1 wakᵉt or awokᵉ, 2 waken'd.

Wakᵉ or awakᵉ, 1 awaked or awokᵉ, 2 awakᵉ or awaked; as hæ is awakᵉ, or awaked.

Takᵉ,	1 tookᵉ,	2 taken.	
ſakᵉ,	1 ſookᵉ,	2 ſaken.	
fall,	1 fel,	2 fallen.	
ſlay,	1 ſluᵉ,	2 ſlain.	
darᵉ,	1 durſt,	2 dared.	
beat,	1 beat,	2 beaten.	
eat,	1 atᵉ,	2 eaten.	
help,	3 helped or helpt,	2 holpen.	
tread,	3 trod,	2 trodden.	
ſædᵉ,	3 ſod,	2 ſodden.	
ſed,	3 ſod,	2 ſodden.	
break,	1 brakᵉ,	2 broken,	3 brokᵉ or burſt.
ſpeak,	1 ſpakᵉ,	2 ſpoken,	3 ſpokᵉ.
ſteal,	1 ſtalᵉ,	2 ſtolen,	3 ſtolᵉ.
heav,	3 hovᵉ,	2 hoven,	3 heav'd.
weav,	3 wovᵉ,	2 woven,	3 weav'd.
wear,	1 worᵉ,	2 worn.	
ſear, [nou ſounded ſærᵉ]	1 ſorᵉ	2 ſornᵉ.	
ſwear,	1 ſwarᵉ,	2 ſwornᵉ,	3 ſworᵉ.

bear,

bear, 1 bar', 2 born', 3 bor'.
tear, 1 tar', 2 torn', 3 tor'.
cleav, 1 clav', 2 cloven, 3 cleft.
get, 1 gat, 2 gotten, 3 got.
beget, 1 begat, 2 begotten, 3 begot.
forget, 1 forgat, 2 forgotten, 3 forgot.
ſee, 1 ſaw, 2 ſee'n.
ly, 1 lay, 2 layn [*jaceo:*]
but li', 3 lied [*mentior*] is regular.

So fli', 1 fleew, 2 flown, *volo*: [in low Duitſ, Vliegen, in hig, fliegen:] wenc' is fledg, and fluſ, and fligt: wie woord coomet alſo of fleé fled, *fugio*: [in Duitſ, Vlied and flied] for wee ſay as wel, de fligt of men dat fleé; as a fligt of birds dat fli'.

bid, 1 bad, 2 bidden, 3 bid.
bid' or abid', 1 abod', 2 bidden, 3 bid.
eid', 1 eod, 2 eidden, 3 eid.
hid', 3 hid, 2 hidden.
bit', 3 bit, 2 bitten.
ſmit', 1 ſmot', 2 ſmitten, 3 ſmit.
writ', 1 wrot', 2 written, 3 writ.
rid', 1 rod', 2 ridden, 3 rid.
rif', 1 roſ', 2 riſen.
fin', 1 fon', 3 fined.
ſtrik', 1 ſtrak', 2 ſtricken, 3 ſtrook' or ſtrook.
ſpet or ſpit, 1 ſpat, 2 ſpit or ſpitten.
giv, 1 gav', 2 given or giv'n.
driv or driv', 1 drav', 2 driven or driv'n, 3 drov'.
ſtri'v, 1 ſtrov', 2 ſtriven, 3 ſtrived.
thriv', 1 throv', 2 thriven, 3 thrived.
drink, 1 drank, 3 drunk.
ſtink, 1 ſtank, 3 ſtunk.
win, 1 wan, 3 wun.
ſpin, 1 ſpan, 3 ſpun.
ſwim, 1 ſwam, 3 ſwum.
ring, 1 rang, 3 rung.
ſing, 1 ſang, 3 ſung.

fling, 1 flang, 3 flung.
ſling, 1 ſlang, 3 ſlung.
ſpring, 1 ſprang 3 ſprung.
ſwing, 1 ſwang, 3 ſwung.
draw, 1 dræw, 2 drawn.
blow, 1 blæw, 2 blown.
crow, 1 cræw, 2 crown.
grow, 1 græw, 2 grown.
know, 1 knæw, 2 known.
throw, 1 thræw, 2 thrown.
ſnow, 1 ſnæw, 2 ſnown, 3 ſnowed.
ſow, 1 ſæw, 2 ſown, 3 ſow'd [*ſero:*] but ſow ſowed, or rader ſew ſewed [*ſuo*] is regular: wenc' comeȝ ſeam and ſeamſter.
mow, 3 mow'd, 2 mown.

* of to wend.

dw',	1 did, 2 doon,	go',	1 * went, 2 gon.
cwm,	1 cam', 2 coom.	run,	1 ran, 3 run.

To ewſ', 1 ewſ', 2 ewſen: *unde* ewic', F. *chois* of *choiſir*. Dis woord was of * old' written ewſ' (o for w being den common, *v.* c. 1, § 2.) but de vouel o not yelding de rigt ſound, it was † afterward rigtly written ewſ'. But wy de lat' Printers leav ewſ', and ewſ' euſ', I can giv no' reaſon: dey migt as wel writ' luſ' for lowſ', or tuk' for twk'.

* as inde Bible of 1537. transſlated by T. M.
† as Bible of 1597. thorrow-out.

Scom alſo der' ar, wic hav' no' Obliq' caſ' at all: but de Rect ſerveȝ for boȝ': as caſt, hurt, rid; fet, for fetc, let, ſet; hit, knit, ſlit; cut, put, ſut.

CAP. 3, § 3:
¶ 5 *Of Defectiv's.*

Unto deſ' *Anomala*, you may ad certain Defectiv's, failing in mood's and tenſes: as wis and wot, trow, qoz, muſt, higt, * heil; wic ar dus formed.

* vid. Ind.

wis and wot.

Pres. { I wis / or wot } wot. | *Imperfect.* { I dou / hee / wee / yee / dey } wiſt. | *Infinitiv'* { to wit.

I

Ⅰ trow, trowſt dou? hæ trows, *plur.* wee trow. trow yee? dey trow. Trow.

Preſent. Mot { Ⅰ, hæ, } *plur.* mot { wee, dey, } of de old Mot.
word cweth: wee now pronounc' it kot.

Preſent { Ⅰ, wee / dou, yee / hæ, dey } muſt. Muſt.

Preſent { Ⅰ we / yee / hæ dey } higt: dou higteſt. Higt.

Sing. & *plur.* { heil, all heil, } [i. e. *ſalve, ſalvete:* healt, or all healt bee unto you:] dowg heil to ſcom bee alſo an Adjectiv': as a heil, [i. e. healtful] body: *vid. Ind.* Heil.

Cap. 3, § 3:

¶ 6, *Of Impersonals.*

De 3rd perſon ſingular of certain Verbs, wit de Nominativ' [it] ſet befor' it, is uſed Impersonally: as it rain's, it ſnow's, it ligtens, it tunders; it tanceth, it becometh, it deligteth; it is ſaid, it is certain, it is meet', &c. De wie is formed in all mood's and tenſes: as it did rain, it hath rained, it had rained, it will rain, let it rain, it may rain: it don't becom, it did becom, it wil becom, &c.

Cap. 3, § 4: Of words without number:

¶ 1 *Of a Prepoſition.*

And hederto of words wit number and caſ'. Words wit out number and caſ', ar Prepoſition, and Adverb. Prepoſitions in Appoſition ar deſ'; abovv, about, after, *Prepoſ.*

after, againſt, amid or amids, among or amongſt, anent, at, befor', behind', beſid' or beſid's, beheder, beyond, betwæn' or betwirt, † bened', by, * concerning, for, from, far-from, in, into, mauger, mig or mig-to, of, on or upon, on dis ſid', on dat ſid', †(*a*) to or unto, †toueing, toward or towards, throug, throw, throw-out, (or rader thrœg, thrœrow, thœrow-out, as de ſound and original reqir' : *vide* ¶ *in Indice*) under, until, wit, within, without.

† of de Saxon benedden.

* † concerning and toueing ar ſord't to ſuppli' de room' of de forgotten woord anent.

(*a*) For To, is ſoomtim' uſed A, eſpecially befor' Verbals : as I go' a fiſhing, a hunting, a field.

And all deſ' ar ſet befor' de Rect caſes of Nouns, and de obliq' of Pronouns : as by a man, without mæ.

Prepoſitions in compoſition ar a, ad, abœv, after, be, beyond, by, de, dis, en or in, enter or inter, for, for', from or fro, mis, out, over, per, re, thrœrow, un, under, wit : as abœv-named, beyond-ſea-acount, a thrœrow-far', thrœrow-paſt : oder examples ſe in Accent, Rule II and III, Except. 2.

CAP. 3, § 4:
¶ 2, *Of an Adverb.*

Adverbs. Adverbs ar of many ſorts.

Of Tim', as WEN, den, nou, even nou, preſently, inſtantly, by-and-by, anon, ſoon', qikly, er'wil', wiler', wilom, a wil'-ago', of lat', lat'ly, heder-to, hær'tofor', hær'-after, henc'-forth, denc-forth', to-day, yeſterday, to-morrow, er'ly, lat', a week'-henc', a moneth-henc', a yær'-ago', of yor', in tim's paſt, wil's dat, ſomtim', an oder tim', at any tim', ever, never : HOU-LONG, ſo long, dus long, a wil', a little wil', a great wil', a long wil', alwais, ever-mor', for-ever, for-ever-and-ever : HOU-OFT or hou-often, oft, often, oft-tim's, often-tim's, ſeldom, nou-and-den, commonly, hourly, daily, week'ly, moneth'ly, yær'ly, onc', twic', thric' or thræ-tim's, fowr-tim's, &c. every-tim', never-a-tim'.

Of

Of Plac', as WERE, hær', dær', hær'abouts, dær'abouts, yonder, abroad, hard-by, a far-of, far-henc', fom-wer', elſwer', any-wer', every-wer', no'-wer', wer'-ſoever: and Prepoſitions without a caſual wœrd, within, without, befor', behind', abov, bened', beheder, beyond: WEDER, heder, deder, heder-to, deder-to, hederward, dederward, toward, fromward, forward, bakward, in, abroad, far-henc', a little-way-henc', ſom-weder, ſom-weder-els, any-weder, every-weder, no'-weder, weder-ſoever: WENC', wer-henc' or from wenc', henc', denc', har'-henc', der'-henc', from-henc', from-denc', from-within, from-without, from-abroad, from abov, from-bened'.

Of Aſking, as weider or no, you, wy, wer'for'.

Affirming, as I, yea, yæs.

Denying, as nay, no, not.

Sewing, as lo, behold'.

Doubting, as haply, paradventur'.

Qaliti, as wel, il, and doſ' dat ar mad' of Adjectiv's by adding ly, as learnedly, valiantly, happily: and of many oder ſorts.

Alſo doſ' dat joyn ſentences, and deir part's, togeder: weider dey bee ſingle, as but, for, alſo, and, or, yet, dær'for', unles; or dubble, [*i. e.* Prepoſitiv' & Subjunctiv',] as Bor'; and. Not on'ly; but alſo. As wel; as. Eider; or. Neider; nor. Aldoug; yet. Becaus; dær'for'. By how muc de-mor'; ſo muc de mor'. De mor'; de les. Wer'; dær'. Wen; den. If; dan. Mor'; Rader; Sœner; or any comparativ'; dan. *Conjunctions.*

Many Adverbs increaſing de ſignification of deir Poſitiv', ar compared, lik' Adjectiv's, by integral Sign'; or Termination: by Termination, as wel, better, beſt; il badly, wœrs, wœrſt; little, les, leaſt: by Termination and Sign' alſo; as, oft, ofter or mor' oft, oftеſt; and often, oftener or mor' often, oftenеſt or meſt often; ſeldom, ſeldomer or mor' ſeldom, ſeldomeſt or meſt ſeldom; ſoon', ſoner or mor' ſoon', ſoneſt. But de multitud' of *Comparison of Adverbs.*

Adverbs in ly, ar compared altogeder by de integral Sign's: as, wiſ'ly, mo:' wiſ'ly, moſt wiſ'ly; learnedly, mo:' learnedly, moſt learnedly, &c.

CAP. 4. Of Woords Adjuncts.

§ 1, *Of Ton' and Sound.*

DEr' belong to Woords, as deir neceſſari Adjuncts, Ton', and Sound; Accent, and Points.

Ton'. Ton' is de natural and ordinari tun' or tenor of de voic': wic is to riſ', or fall, as de Primari points ſall requir': and der'for' it denominate: de voic', Hig or low.

Sound. Sound is de natural and ordinari forc' of eac voic: wic is to bee ſtrained, or ſlacked, according to de points: and der'for' denominate: de voic', Loud or ſoft: ſo dat it may bee de ſam' in divers Ton's, and divers in de ſam' Ton'.

CAP. 4, § 2: *Of de Accent.*

Accent. ACcent is de expreſſing of on' ſyllable in a woord abov oders; wi: a little higer tun' and longer tim', in watſoever Ton' or Sound.

De Accents ſeat is properly de laſt, de for'laſt, or de for'for'laſt ſyllable.

Of de Accents ſeat der' ar 3 Rul's.

I. I. All Monoſyllables ar accented: as wiſ', mán.

Except de particles, a, de, at, in, by, wi:; ſo, as; mo:', dan; and de lik': wic leav de Accent to de woord annexed: as De Lórd, by mée, mo:' júſt, dan hée.

II. II. Diſyllables hav' de Accent in de for'laſt: as vértu', wiſdom,

wiſdom, fórtun', éndiv', íſſu, gárboil, márveil, fíer, fúel, prófit, própet, próvoſt, prólog.

III. Hyperdiſyllables hav' de accent in de for'for'laſt: as hárbinger, cárpenter, rálendar, Cónſtantin', páren-tag', créatur', Indicativ'; (dowg de for'laſt long) as wel as in márriag', múltipli', vigilant, épilog; wer' it is ſort. III.

Not' hær', dat Hypertriſyllables, woſ' laſt vouel is e imperfect, or oderwiſ' hav but a ſtil or half ſound, (lik' de Frenc e feminin') ar accented as if dat ſyllable wer' not; de Acut' bæing in de 3ird befor' it: as tábernacle, réceptacle, cónventicle, pátrimoni, mátrimoni, ámiable, ácceptable, váluable, péremptori, púrgatori, inventori. But ſtrang' wœrds hav' deir ſtrang' faſions: as Muſkatíer, baricádo, aver-de-póis, leger-de-máin.

Except.

1. Derivativ's commonly follow deir nativ' Accent: weider dey bœ Diſyllables, as pervérs, creát', prófan', to premís'; of *perverſus, creatus*; &c. (But Subſtantiv's, mad' of Latin Participles, follow de Rule: as mándat, próbat, próduct) or Hyperdiſyllables, as Créatour, créated, conſíder, detérmin, confíſcat', perſevér', repræhénd; of *Creator, creatus, conſidero, determino, confiſcor, perſevero, reprehendo*: ſo amendmént, beléeved, recórder, regráter, acqáinted, for'ſtáller, forgóing, ſurvéyer, contrári, and, according to de Rul', cóntrari; of aménd, beléev', recórd, regrát', acqáint, for'ſtáll, forgó', ſurvéy, *contrárius*: ſo múltiplied, vigilanci, rígteouſnes, ſóveraignti, differences, edifices, Marcandiſes; of múltipli', vigilant, rígteous, ſóveraign, differenc', edific', marcandiſ': But régiſter, mémori, and many verbals in our, as áuditour, compúrgatour, cónfeſſour, exécutour, follow de Rul'. 1.

2. Compounds hav' de Accent of de firſt part, if it bœ a wœrd of number: as apple-træ, wár-lik', a hórs-mil, a míl-hors, íron-munger, Wélinſ-gat'. 2.

But wœrds beginning wit deſ' Monoſyllables, a, ad, be,

be,en,de,dis,for,fore',in,mis,per,pro,un,with,or oder undeclined particles, eider Engliſ or Latin,doo' commonly reject de Accent to de ſyllable following ; as abát', abód', amáin, améndment, améric', amis, among, amount, alóft, apárt, abéng', addréſs, adjóurn, adjúdg, affairs, affóord', allí', allót, allóu, allúr', aſpír', aſſúr', becóm, bedék, begín, begét, belóng, beſéem', beſéech', betráy, bewít', bewráy, beyónd; confeſs, conſtráin, commánd, commend, commén', commit, compár', compóſ', combín', compil', confér, defér, préfér, refér; (but díffer, óffer, próffer, ſúffer, follow de rul' : ſo doo' cómbat, cómment, cómmon, to cómmun, pérfect) debár,decérn, defénd, deſerv, deſért,(yet, for diſtinction,a déſert) diſalóu, diſárm, diſpút'.

En and enter ar Frene particles, anſwering to de Latin *in* and *inter* ; and ar uſed in woords borrowed of de Frene: as enclóſ', encoorag', encóunter, endévour, endít', endúr', enfóre', enjóin, entríe, enrówl, entér, entráp, entréne, enchánt, embálm', embelliſ, embrác',embróder, embrú', empáir, emplóy, empóveriſ, empríſon; enterfer', enterlác', enterlárd, enterlín', entertéin: but woords, immediatly derived to us from de Latin, keep'[in] &[inter:] as inclín', inclúd', inconſtant,increas, immórtal, implí', impút' ;interceſſion, intermít, interpoſ',interrúpt: ſo forgív, forgó', for'ſee, for'ſtáll ; miſták, miſfórtun' ; perfór', perfórm', perſwád', proceed', profés, prolóng, provók' ; revél', (and, for diſtinction, rével) rebóund, rebúk' , retánt, receív, recóil, recóurs, redéem', redréſs, reclám, recóver, reconcil',recómmend,refréſ, regárd, regrát', rejóic', reliev, relént, remémber, remít, renú', renóunc', repáy, repént,repréhend, repróv', requéſt, requít', reſtór', revók', reward ; ſurpaſ, ſurpríſ', ſurvéy, ſurvív' ; turmóil of trórowmoil' ; unthánkful, undermín' ; withhóld', withſtánd ; overthrów, overthwart, everlásting, &c.

Yet in Hyperdiſyllables, woſ' for'laſt is ſort, de particle haz de Accent : as innovat', inſtitut', invocat, enimi',

mi', miſcreant, récreat', réſident, réverenc': régiſter, as not compounded, followeth de generall Rul'.

Certain diſyllables, bæing both Nouns and Verbs, ar diſtinguiſhed by de Accent: de Verb having it in de laſt, and de Noun in de for'-laſt: as áccent, to accént; cómpound, to compóund; cónvoy, to convóy or convéy; cóllect, to collect; cóncord, to concórd; cóntract, to contráct; dírect, to diréct; énvi', to envi'; íncens, to incéns; préſent & a préſent, to preſént; prémis, & pl. prémiſes, to premiſ'; (*unde* premiſed) rébel, to rebél; récord, to recórd; réfuſ', to refúſ'; rélaps, to relaps; tórment, to tormént: ſo récompens, to recompéns: óvertrow, to overtrów: yet prómis, regárd, reward, both Noun and Verb: and prógres [próper,] progréſ [tranſlat'.] ☞ 1.

In all Poliſyllables, de differenc' of lik' words drawe de Accent: as Cómmend it, or ámend it; de Accent bæing properly in de laſt. So, You ſhold' not díſcorag', but éncorag' a learner; de Accent bæing properly in de for'-laſt. Lik'wiſ', Every cómmoditi hath his díſcommoditi: Not by géneration, but by régenerátion doth a man truly liv: de Accent being properly in de for'for'laſt. And * Dey ſerved de creatúr' mor' dan de Creatór: wer' de Accent of dis, bæing properly in de for'laſt, & of dat, in de for'for'laſt; dey ar drawn both to de laſt. Alſo a ſyllable Empatical reires de Accent: as arm, in al-árm; ſelf, in my-ſélf, him-ſélf: but own, bæing mor' Empatical, takes it from him: as min'-ówn-ſelf. ☞ 2. * Rom. 1.

In our languag' ſom Hypertetráſyllables ſæm' to hav' 2 Accents: as adminiſtrátour, márriag'áble, írreconcilable, írrecóverable, Cónſtantinople, Conſtantinopólitan: &c. ☞ 3.

By deſ' Rul's and Exceptions appæres, dat, in ſeating de Accent, de Engliſh is mor' lik' de Græk', dan de Latin. For wer'as, in Diſyllables, de Latin doth alwais accent de for'laſt, dowg ſort; as *deus, amor*; de Græk' doth often accent de laſt: as Θεὸς Θεὸν, εἰδὸς τύπτω: as wæ doth, in al-li', allót, begín, endít', forgív, &c. *vide Except* 2. And

wer'as, in Hyperdiſyllables, de Latin doo't alwais accent de for'laſt, bæing long; as *auditor*, *guberno*; de Græk', not regarding de qantiti, doo't commonly accent de for'for'laſt, as ἥλληνες ἀειτοι σμάραγδος: lik' as wee doo', not on'ly wer' de for'laſt is ſort; as in pieti, ſacrific'; but alſo wer' it is long: as in auditour, góvernour, † liturgi, &c. *vide Except* III.

† of λειτουργία.

CAP. 4, § 3: Of points:

¶ 1, *Of Primari Points ſimple.*

POints, ſerving for de better underſtanding of Woords, ar eider Primari, or Secundari.

Primari Points ſimple, 4. Primari Points, wi∈ few deir Ton', Sound, and Pauſes, ar eigt: 4 ſimple and mor' common; Period, [.] Colon, [:] Semicolon, [;] Comma; [,] and 4 mixt and les freqent.

Period. Period is a point of perfect ſens, and perfect ſentenc': wi∈, in de laſt woord, falle't de Ton' of de voic' below its ordinari tenour, wit a long paus.

Colon. Colon is a point of perfect ſens, but not of perfect ſentenc': wi∈ falle't de Ton' of de voic', wit a ſorter paus.

Colon bæing a point of imperfect ſentenc', de part following ſomtim' doo't perfect de ſam': as *Rom.* 11. 36. Of him, and through him, and to him, ar all things: to wom' bee glori for ever. ſomtim' it on'ly make't perfect ſens; (as de former part) but doo't not perfect de ſentenc': ſo dat der' may bee many Colons in on' Period: *Col.* 1, from 8, to 15, every vers ha't his Colon. But wer' ſu∈ perfect members ar bo't' many and ſort; Semicolon doo't wel ſuppli' de Colons room': (as *Luk.* 10, 33. A certain Samaritan', as hee journeyed, cam' wer' hee was; and, wen hee ſaw him, had compaſſion on him; and went to him; and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and win'; and ſet him on his beaſt; and brought him to an In; and took' car' of him.*) And wer' dey go'

* ſo *Abiit; exceſſit; evaſit; erupit.*

go⁹ by par⁹s, anſwering on⁹ an oder; dat de * *antitheta* or par⁹s may bæ diſtinguiſed, every ſecond member is noted wi�pt a Semicolon, and every firſt wi�pt a Comma; till wæ cœm to de laſt, wiꝟ reqireꝫ his proper point: as *Luk.* 17. 28. Dey at⁹, dey drank; dey bowgt, dey ſold; dey planted, dey builded.

* *vid. Rhet.* l. 1. c. 34.

Semicolon is a point of imperfect ſens, in de midle of a Colon, or Period: commonly, wen it is a compound axiom; woſ⁹ parts ar joyned togeder, by a dubble, and ſœmtim⁹ by a ſingle, conjunction: (*vid.* Conjunct. cap. 3, § 4, ¶ 2:) and it continueꝫ de tenour or ton⁹ of de voic⁹ to de laſt wœrd, wiꝫ a Colon-paus: as *Rom.* 11, 16. If de firſt fruit bæ holy; de lump is holy: and if de root⁹ bæ holy; ſo ar de brancꝟ. *Semicolon.*

Comma is a point of mor⁹ imperfect ſens, in a ſimple axiom, or in eider part of a compound: wiꝟ continueꝫ de tenour of de voic⁹ to de laſt, wiꝫ de ſorteſt paus. *Comma.*

Many ſingle wœrds, of de ſam⁹ ſort, cœming togeder, ar diſtinguiſed by Commas: as *Gal.* 5, 19. Now de wœrks of de fleſ ar manifeſt: wiꝟ ar deſ⁹; adulteri, fornication, uncleannes, laſciviouſnes, idolatri, witcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wraꝫ⁹, ſtrif⁹, ſeditions, hereſi⁹s, envyings, murdeꝛs, drunkennes, revelings, and ſuꝟ lik⁹. and *Titus* 2, 12. Wæ ſœld⁹ liv ſoberly, rigteouſly, and godly, in dis præſent woꝛld. But if dey bæ *antitheta* anſwering on⁹ anoder; every ſecond, for diſtinction of de par⁹s, is fitly pointed wiꝫ Semicolon: as *Rom.* 8, 38. I am perſwaded, dat neider deaꝫ, noꝛ lif⁹; noꝛ angels, noꝛ principaliti⁹s, noꝛ powers; noꝛ ꝫings præſent, noꝛ ꝫings to cœm; noꝛ higꝫ, noꝛ depꝫ; noꝛ any oder creatur⁹; ſall bæ able to ſeperat⁹ us from de lœv of God, &c.

Example of all deſ⁹ 4 you hav⁹ in de Creed⁹, dus pointed. I beliæv⁹ in God, de Fader Almigty, maker of heaven and earꝫ: and, in Jeſus Krift⁹ his on⁹ly ſon, our Loꝛd: wiꝟ was conceived by de holy Goſt; born⁹ of de Virgin Mari; ſuffered under Pond⁹ Pilat⁹; was cru-

crucified, dead, and buried: hæ descended into hel; de 3ird day hæ ros' again from de dead: hæ ascended into heaven; and sitte3 on de rigt hand of God, de Fader Almigty: from denc' hæ shall com, to judg de qik and de dead. I belæv' in de Holy Gost'; de holy Ca3olik * vid. € in c. 1, § 5. * Epz€; de communion of Saints; de forgivnes of sins; de resurrection of de body; and de lif' everlasting. Amen.

§ 3, ¶ 2: *Of Primari points mixt.*

Mixt points 4. De 4 mixt points, ar Erotesis, [?] Ecponesis; [!] Paren3esis, ( ) Para3esis: [ ] wi€ hav' alwais scom simple point, exprest or understood, in dem.

De simple point included in Erotesis and Ecponesis, is commonly Period: and der'for' dey ber' his badg, wi3 a differenc': dowg scomtim' dey impli' a point of les forc': as *Rom.* 3, 5, a Colon: **Is God unrigteous, wo take3 vengeanc'? (I speak as a man) God forbid.** and *Mat.* 3, 7, a Comma: **O generation of vipers! wo ha3 for-warned you, &c.** and *Jerem.* 5, 19, **Wen yæ shall say; Wer for' dow' de Lord our God all des' 3ings unto us? den shalt dou answer, &c.** wer' Erotesis, pointing a † Spæ€' included in de middle of an oder Sentenc', [wi€ is heer' a * compound axiom] ha3 de Ton' and Paus of de Semicolon, [de simple point precedent.]

† *vid. cap. 1, § 1, ¶ 2.* ⁂ * *vid. Orat. l. 1. cap. 2, § 1, (o) in notis.*

Erotesis.

1. Erotesis is a not', not on'ly (1) of Asking; (as *Mat.* 18, 21. **You oft shall my broder sin against mæ, and I forgiv him? til seven tim's?**) and (2) of Urging or instanc' in reprehension; as (*Mark.* 7, 18, **Ar yæ so wi3out understanding also? dow' yæ not perceiv &c?** and 9, 19. **O faitles generation! how long shall I bæ wi3 you? how long shall I suffer you?**) but also (3) of earnest Avoucing de contrari; weider de Interrogation bæ affirmativ', or negativ': as *Luk.* 6, 39. **Can de blind' lead de blind'? shall dey not bo3' fall into de dit€?** [*i.e.* dey cannot; dey shall.]

2.

3.

Erotesis,

Eroteſis, if it bee pur', raiſeth de common Ton' or tenour of de voic' in de laſt wœrd; unles * Empaſis draw it: but if it begin wit a wœrd interrogativ'; as, [wo, wat, how, wer', wen, wy, &c;] it falleth as a Period, and raiſeth de ton' in de Interrogativ': as *Luk* 17, 17. Wer' der' not ten cleanſed? but wer' ar de nin'?

* *vid* Orat. l. 1, c. 2. § 1, 7.

Dis point, in de 2 laſt uſes der'of, ſtraineth de ſound of de voic' ſorrow-out de wol' Interrogation: as, Ar yee ſo wit out, &c. Can de blind' lead', &c.

Ecponeſis.

Ecponeſis is a not' of Exclamation: wen ſcom great paſſion of de mind' is patetically uttered: weder it bee in Admiration, Indignation; Exoptation, Deſperation; Exultation, Lamentation; Terrour, Commiſeration; or de lik'.

Ecponeſis falleth as a period, and raiſeth de ton' in de particle of Exclamation, [o, oh, ah, alas, fi upon, out upon:] or, for want of ſuch, in ſcom Empatical wœrd: and always reqireth a louder ſound; and, wen it maketh perfect ſens, pauſeth as a Period: as *Numbers* 24, 23: Alas! *wo ſall liv, wen God doth dis! So *Rom.* 7. 24. O wretched man dat I am! † wo ſall deliver mee from de body of dis death! and 11, 33, O de depth of de riches, both' of de wiſdom and knowledg of God! * how unſearchable ar his judgments, and his ways paſt finding out!

* † * In de 2, 4, and 6 example is alſo Eroteſis: but Ecponeſis, beeing de mot' principal point, hath de plac': & de rader, becaus de oder is ſufficiently known by de Interrogativ's wo and how.

Parentheſis.

Parentheſis is 2 ſemicircles, encloſing on' or mo' wœrds of perfect ſens, in a ſentenc'; for de perfecting der'of: wit out wich yet, de ſens is perfect: as *Rom.* 7, 1. Know yee not brethren, (for I ſpeak to dem dat know de law) how dat de law hath &c. *Acts* 1, 15. Peter ſtood up in de mids of de diſciples, and ſaid, (de number of de nam's togeder wer' about 120) Men and brethren &c. Alſo *Act.* 26, 5. wich knew mee from de beginning, (if dey would' teſtifi') dat after, &c. And *Act.* 22, 1. Men,

bredren, and faders, hear yæ my defenc', wic I mak' nou unto you: (and wen dey heard dat hæ spak' in de Hebru' tung to dem; dey kept de mor' silenc': and hæ sait) I am verily, &c.

Parentesis is wol'ly sounded wit a lower voic': & alwayes endet as a Comma; unles de part precedent of de sentenc' bæ noted wit som oder simple point: for den it endet according to dat point: as *Act* 5, 26. Den went de Captain wit de Officers, and browgt dem without violenc': (for dey feared de people, lest dey sold' hav' bæn stoned) and wen dey had browgt dem, &c. Hær' stoned endet, as violenc', wit a Colon. Lik'wis' 12, 3. Hæ proceæded furder, to tak' Peter also: (den wer' de days of unlevened bred) and wen hæ had apprehended him, &c: and 21, 29. And farder browgt Græk's also into de Temple, and hat polluted dis holy place: (for dey had sæ'n befor' wit him, in de Citti, Tropimus an Epesian, wom' dey supposed dat Paul had browgt into de temple) and all de Citti was movved, &c.

Paratesis. Paratesis is a semiqadrats, enclosing on' or mo' woords of Imperfect sens, for distinction or declaration of dat wic goet befor'; and wer'wit it is construed by Apposition.

And it is wol'ly sounded as Parentesis; ending as his simple point: or, if it hav' non', as a Comma: as *Exod.* 14, 9. But de Egyptians pursued dem, [all de horses and cariots, &c.] *Luk.* 18, 19. Non' is good sav' on', [God.] *Joh.* 14, 22. Judas sait unto him, [not Iscariot,] Lord, how is it, &c. and 18, 26. On' of de servants of de hig Priest [his cosin wos' ear Peter cut of] sait, Did not I sæ dæ, &c. *Acts* 9, 17. Broder Saul, de Lord hat sent mæ, [Jesus dat appæred unto dæ, in de way as dou camest] dat dou migtest, &c. so *Rom.* 1, 32. Wo knowing de judgment of God, [dat dey wic dov' sue tings ar wordy of deat] not on'ly dov' de sam'; but &c. and 7, 18. I know dat in mæ, [dat is in my flesh] dwellet no' good ting.

§ 3, ¶ 3 : *Of Secundari Points.*

Secundari Points, not ſewing Ton', Sound, or Paus, ar 4: Apoſtropus, ['] Eclipſis, [——] or [— — —] Diëreſis, [¨] and Hypen, [-] or [⸗]. *Secundari Points.*

* Apoſtropus ſignifyet de Eliſion of a Letter in any part of a wœrd, wer'by two Syllables ar contracted into on': ſœmtim' of a Vouel, as (1) **Ð'allmigti**, (2) **learned'ſt**, (3) **iſ't?** (4) **it's**, (5) **'tis**, (6) **lœv'd**, (7) **lœv's**, for **lœvet**: (wer', wit de Apoſtropus, **T** is turned into **Ð**) ſœmtim' of a Conſonant, as (8) **i'ð'** for **in ðe**: and ſœmtim' of Conſonant and Vouel togeder, as (9) **ne'r'** for **never**, (10) **o'r'** for **over**, (11) † **ſer'ouſ't** for **ſeriouſeſt**, (12) **Il'** for **I wil.** *Apoſtropus.*

* Apoſtropus is mad' by *Synalæpa*, as in de firſt example: by *Syncope*, as in de 2, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11: by *Apocope*, as in de 8: by *Aparéſis*, as in de 3, 4, 5, 12.

† **Wher'** i befor' a Vouel, elided by *Syncope*, is ſounded as y Conſonant: and ſo is **e**, as in **rigt'ous**.

Eclipſis.

Eclipſis ſignifyet de eliſion of wœrds in de beginning or ending of a Vers or Sentenc', cited in our writings: as

—— *Argillâ quidvis imitaberis udâ.* Hor. Ep. 11. l 2.

Multa fidem promiſſa levant. —— Ibidem.

Diëreſis is a not' of parting two Vouels, wiɛ oderwiſ' migt ſœm' to mak' a Diptong: as **Laïs**, **Capernaüm**, **Gilead**, **Leöpard**, **pigeön**, **Timotëus**, **Nathaniël**, **liën**, **diët**, **Bagoäs.** *Diereſis.*

Hypen is a not' of joyning two ſyllables in on' wœrd, wiɛ oderwiſ' migt ſœm' to bœ parted: nam'ly, wen de firſt is de laſt of de former lin'; and the oder is de firſt of de lin' following: as in dis example, [**Learning.**] But if de wœrd bœ a compound, woſ' parts may ſœm' ſeveral wœrds; den is Hypen always to bœ ſet betwœn' dem: as **Taſk-maſter**, **a by-wœrd**, **hœnni-com**, **hœnni-dew**, **corn-field**, **bond-woman**, **grav'-clod's**, **horſ-load**, * **lod'-ſtar**, and **lod'-ſton'**. *Hypen.*

* of to lead.

FINIS.

AN INDEX OF WOORDS *LIKE AND VNLIKE.*

Soom woords of lik' ſound hav' different writing: as* ſoon *filius*/ſun *ſol:* ſoom of lik' writing hav' different ſound: as a mous *mus*/ † mous *ſtrues* pl. of* mou: ſoom of like ſound and writing differ in de accent: as precedent *præcedens*/ precedent *exemplum quia præcedit:* (*vid. ſuo loco*) and ſoom of lik' ſound, writing, and accent, differ yet in ſignification: wic den muſt bee diſcerned by the ſens of de woords precedent and ſubſequent: as ear *auris*/ ear *ſpica*/ to ear *aro:* wenc' earable *arabilis.*

* *v. E & O in C.* 1. §. 2.
† *v. S. in C.* 1. §. 4.
* *v. ou in C.* 2. §. 1.

Of wic ſorts you hav' heereafter oder examples.

an Acorn, or oke-corn *glans*/ an aker *agra, jugerum.* A

Ai mee i. wo is mee/ for ay i. for ever.

Aier *aër*/ heir *hæres.*

Aieri *aërius*/ airi a ſong/ and a neaſt of hauks.

All *omnis*/ ale *cerviſia*/ aul *ſubula* G. aal: and derefore wee ſay an aul, not a naul.

an Alley Fr. *allee*, of *aller* to go', *angiportus plateola*/ alli' *affinis*/ to allay *mitigo.*

Angle Sax. anghel *hamus piſcatorius*/ angle *angulus*/ angel *angelus.*

Ant [piſmer'] *formica*/ aunt *amita.*

Aray or rader ray, S. reye *ordo*, as in battail-ray/ (*vid.* Ray.) to array *veſtio.*

Arc a vaut ab *arcu* a bow: wenc' alſo cometh arcer *ſagittarius*/ Arc in compoſition chief, of ἀρχὸ: as Arcbi-

thop, ar€duke: de Greek' χ beeing turned into our €: dowg in oder lik' wœrds de forc' of χ bee kept: as Ark-angel, arkitectur'.

Arrant ſeemeth to coom of de F. *arrenter* pronounced *arranter*: and ſo an arrant knav' or hœr', is ſu€ a one as is hired to be naught / errand a meſſag' (commonly pronounced arrand) of F. *erre* a way or paſ'/errant of *erro*, wi€ ſignifyeth as wel to wander and travail dis way and dat way, not directly; as to goe out of de way, or to bee deceived: in de former ſens ar de Juſtices of Aſsizes called Errant, becaus dey go' no' direct coorſ', but dis way and dat way from on' toun to an oder, wer' deir ſittings ar appointed: and ſo is a bailif at larg' called a bailif errant,

Ay *vide* Ai.

B.

to Babble *garrio*/a bauble *nugamentum*/Babel *Babel*.

Bay *badius*/to bai or bark at *oblatro*/a bai or road for ſips *ſinus*: unde, *ob ſimilitudinem*, a bai * windœr/a bai or dam for water *pilæ*/bai-ſalt[ſalt of *Baionne* in Franc']/a bai-trœ, *laurus*.

* Windoor, i. a door' wherat de wind' doo'th enter: a fit nam' befor' de uſe of glaſs. v. wind'.

a Ball *pila*/to baul *baubari*.

Barley *hordeum*/bar'ly *nudè*.

a Barn *horreum*/a Bearn or €ild', of to Bear; *natus*.

a Battail *prælium*/battle or fruitful *fertilis*, *fœcundus*.

to Bear or bring foorth' *pario*: inde a bearn or €ild'/to ber' or carri *fero*, of φέρω: inde a ber' to ber' dead bodies to buriall *feretrum*/a bear *urſus*/bar' *nudus*.

to Begin *incipio*/a biggin *infantium capital*: wi€ ſeemeth to coom of to begin; becaus der' wi' dey begin to dreſs €ildrens heds: wi€ afterward is layd aſid'.

Beholding to on', of to behold' or regard: wi€, by a *Synecdoche generis*, ſignifyeth to reſpect & behold', or look' upon wi' loov, and thanks for a benefit received: as Acts 3. Peter ſai' to de people, wy look' you ſo earneſtly on us, as dowg by our own power or holines, wœ had mad' dis man to walk? were de people, in beholding de Apoſtles,

ſtles, ſeemed to bear loov and reſpect unto dem, as de immediat autors of dis miraculous benefit. So dat dis Engliſ praſ, **I am beholding to you**, is as mue as I ſpecially reſpect you for ſom ſpeciall kindnes: yet ſom nou adays had rader writ it **Beholden** i. obliged, anſwering to dat, *teneri & firmiter obligari* : wie conceipt would ſeem de more probable; if to behold did ſignifie to hold, as to bedek to dek, to beſprinkle to ſprinkle. But indeed neider is beholden Engliſ; neider ar behold and hold any more all one, den becom and com or beſeem and ſeem.

a **Belly** *venter*/ to **belie** *fugillo.*

a **Berri** *bacca*/ a **beri** *cavea*, as a cunni-beri/ (*vi.* Verſteg. c. 7. in B.) to **buri** *ſepelio.*

to **Bee** *eſſe*, to have **been** *fuiſſe*/ a **Bee** apis, **Been** *apes*/ (*vid.* E long in c. 1. §. 3.)/ a **bus** or hute *mactra.*

Bil is a hand-writing / a **beak** / and an edg-tool.

Bitter *amarus* / a **bittour** [a kind of heron] D. **buter**, F. *butor*; L. *butio.*

Blak *niger* / **bleak** *pallidus* / to **blac** to make blak / to **blec** to witen or mak pal.

a **Blow** *alapa*/ to **blow** *flo*/ to **blow** or blew *floreo.*

Blue *cæruleus*/ it **bleew** *flavit.* v. c. 1. §. II. ☞ 1.

a **Boar** *aper*/ to **bor** *terebro.*

a Bottel not bottle, of F. *bouteille obba.*

a **Bridale** of bride and ale, de word ſignifying not de wedding, but the wedding-feaſt/ a **bridle** D. **breydel** F. *bride* of *brider frænare.*

a **Broc** or ſpit *veru*, [F. *Broche* a ſpit or any oder picked ting: wer of comes *brochette* a peg or pin]/ to **broac** or tap a veſſel: dowg dis ſeem to com of de ſam word.

to **Buy** *emo*/ **by** *per.*

a **Cay** of a river, D. **kaey** F. *Quay*/ a **key** *clavis.* C

to **Call** *voco*/ a **caul** *omentum*/ Metaph. dat wie weomen wear on deir heads.

a **Cater** of de F. *quatre quaternio* / a **cater**, of **cat**, *opſonator.*

Wœrking Card's of *carmino*, or *carduus* a teasel / playing card's & a sea-card' or map, of *charta*, ð for t: for in Fr. and D. thes' card's ar called *cartes* and kaerten; wer'as ðos' ar called *cardes* and kaerden.

a Cell, a cellar / to sell, a seller.

to Ceas *cesso* / to cese or rate *censeo* / to seise or seiz *occupo*. vid. in S.

to Cer' vid. ser'.

Clot, pl. clod's, to clod'.

a Coal *carbo* / col' or cal' (wenc' colwœrt) *jus*.

a Coat *tunica* / a cot' or cottag' *casa*. S. kote à Gr. κοίτη *cubile*.

Cockle or corn-ros' *melanthium*, or nigella, becaus ðe seed's bee of a blak cœllour / cokle [a sel-fis'] *cochlea*.

a Cofer, D. koffer F. *coffre*, (yet wee writ' and sound it wit a singl' f, to distinguish it from cowger wic is sounded coffer (vid. Gh.)) Lat. *capsa* of *capio*, or of κάλυπτω *idem*.

a Collar *collarium* of *collum* / koller *cholera* [*bilis flava*.]

to Conceav *utero* / to conceiv *animo*: utrúnque à *concipio*.

a Councel or assembli *concilium*, à *concilio* / counsel or advis' *consilium*, à *consulo*.

Cest or rader cist, D. kist, L. *cista*: *unde* ðe brest is called a cest or cist, becaus in it, as in a cest, is lokt ðe treasur' of ðe hart / ðe ces-game or ces-men F. *eschez*, of *eschequier* a cecker or cesbœrd' / a cesten or cestnut *castanea*.

D. a Dam, *mater brutorum* / a dam to stop a water-cœrs' *agger cataracta*, D. dam: *unde* Amsterdam, Roterodam, &c. / to dam D. dammen, *aggere occludere* / to damn or condemn *damnare* / a dame or mistris F. *dame*: henc' *madame* my mistres: but in Englis madam is a compellation on'ly to a Ladi, and Dame in publik actions, is a Ladies title set befor' ðe nam': lik' as Spinster is ðe title of oðers, set after ðe nam': as Dam' Eleno: Cobham, Jan' Butler Spinster. of dis Dam' comes ðe Diminutiv', Damsel,

Damſel, F. *damoiſelle, puella nobilis.*

Dear *charus* / deer^e *carus* / a dier *dama*. D. dier G. thier.

Devil, or rader dæevil, not divel: (as ſcom, far fet∈ing it from *diabolus*, wold^e hav^e it) for as God com∈t of good *bonus*, (wi∈ in de old^e S. was written wi∈ a ſingl^e o, and de Nederlanders do^e yet ſay goed) ſo do^e∈ dæevil com of æevil *malus*: as S. duvel of de ubel *idem*: in wi∈ ſens hee is alſo called de quaed and de boose.

to Di^e *morior* / and a di^e pl. dice / to dy^e *tingo*: ſo to lie *mentior*, and a li^e *mendacium* / to ly^e *jaceo. vid.* y. vouel.

to Diſcomfort or put out of comfort, F. *deſconforter* L. and I. *diſconfortare* of *confortare* / to diſcomfit, or defeat, F. *deſconfire, conficere, deſtruere*: *unde* diſcomfiture F. *deſconfiture.*

a Dit∈ *ſcrobs* / Duit∈ *Germanus*, D. Duitſch G. Tuitſch or Teutſch of Tuiſco de Germans Conductor and firſt Princ^e; wom^e dey honoured for deir ∈ief God, next after de Sun and de Moon^e: and der^for^e dey called de ∈ird day of de week^e Tuiſtag, for wi∈ wee ſay Tuiſday. Tacitus writ∈ him *Tuiſto*, and de people *Tuiſtones* or *Teutones*, and deir tung *lingua Teutonica.*

A Do^e *dama fœmina* / doeg D. dægh *maſſa* / do^e *facio*; not do^e.

Dun *fuſcus* / doen *factus*, not don^e: for on^e ha∈ an oder ſound, as in bon^e, mon^e, ſton^e.

Dy^e *vid.* Di^e.

Eaſt *oriens* / eſt^e to dri^e mault in / yeaſt or barm^e *ſpuma ceruiſiæ*, G. yeſt, D. giſt. E

Eider *alteruter, aut* / de eder or bond of a hedg.

to Endow *dotare* / endu^e of F. *enduire*, or indu^e of *induere* or *imbuere.*

Enough *ſatis* / but importing number it is bo∈^e written and pronounced wi∈out de aſpirat^e: as Ecclus. 35. 1. Sacrifices enou / Enou for even nou, *modò*: In de pronouncing of wi∈ a woords, de on^ly difference is de accent: wi∈ de firſt ha∈ in de laſt, and de laſt in de

firſt. For enoug wæ commonly ſay enuf: as for laug, daugter, ſoom ſay laf, dafter: for cowg all ſay cof: and for de Duitc akter, wæ altogeder boɣ ſay & writ after.

to Enter *intrare* / to entér *inhumare*.

Ear *auris* / to ear *aro* / ere before *priùs*, erſt firſt *primò*, (not yet yerſt) as in Duitc ere, erſt: Hence erenoon, erewil, and erely i. former: as of erely ɣings I wil dæ tel: for wic is nou written (I know not wy) ferly.

Certain woords beginning wiɣ eſ ar ſoomtim ſpoken and written wiɣout e: as eſcap, eſpecial, eſpi; ſcape, ſpecial, ſpi: to eſpous, and to eſtrange, [verbs;] ſpous, and ſtrange [nouns:] eſqir, eſſay, eſtabliſ, eſtat; ſqir, ſay, ſtabliſ, ſtat: ſo example and excuſ; wiɣout ex, ſampl ſcuſ: and exchange, wiɣout ex, change.

Eunuk not Evnuk, *Eutykus* not *Evtykus*: as coming of de Greek diptong *eu*.

Eve *Eva* / Eve *profeſtum* / eav *ſtillicidium*, of F. *Eaue* water.

Even *etiam*, even dy ſalvation / æven *veſper* / æven *par*.

Ew not yew *ovis famella*; as iw not yiw, (*vid.* Iw *taxus*) dowg de y bee vulgarly ſounded in dem boɣ.

E England [de Souɣ part of Great Britain] (wic conteined de 7 Kingdoms of de Saxons, Juits, and Engles mixt togeder) was by Egbert King of de Weſt-Saxons, wen hee had wel-nig browgt dis Heptarki into a Monarki, called (belik becaus hee was an Engle) Engle-land; wic contracted into two ſyllables, is vulgarly written England: but always ſounded England: as wee now boɣ ſound and writ many oder woords wiɣ E, wic anciently were written wiɣ E: as ſeem, ſede, ſek, &c. (*v.c.* 1. §. 2.) In Frenc, becaus dey turn *en* into *an*, it is written *Angle-terre*, and in Latin lik wiſ *Anglia*: doug de Italians call it *Inghil-terra*, and de Spaniards *Ingla-tierra*, not differing in de ſound of de firſt ſyllable from us: for æ ſort and i ſort have de ſelf-ſam ſound; *vid.* c. 2. §. 2.

Eve, and Even, and Evn, ſee in Eve and Even.

Fain

Fain glad/to fein *fingo*.

Fare, eær', or diet/ a fare, a paſſage or journey: wence comet fare-well, i. paſ wel and ſafely, and a fardeal, a pak dat paſſengers or waifaring men doo' ber'. F

Fair *pulcher*/a fayr (for difference) with y *nundina*.

Fat *pinguis*, D. vet, G. fet/ſat' *fatum*/a fat' or vat', *vid.* Vate/a fault, F. *faulte*, *culpa*.

a Fel *pellis*/to fel *succido*/fel *crudelis*: *unde* a felon, Fr. *felon*, *fur*, and metap. felon de ſor' ſo called, becaus it is fel or cruel, as a felon or theef', *furunculus*.

to Fete *affero*/a fete or rader vete *vicia*, D. vitſe, F. *veſce*.

to Feed' *paſco*/feed [wic hat taken his fee.]

a Fin of a fiſ *pinna*/a fiend or ſprit', *cacodæmon*/a fen *palus*.

to Flie *volo*/to flee *fugio*. *vid.* c. 3. §. 3. ¶. 4.

Flour *flos*/floor' *area*.

to Floori *floreo*/to flurriſh *velito*.

Foul *fœdus*/a foul *ales*.

In ſteed of our f, de * Nederlanders hav' v: ſaying for fait, vaſt: for fader, feder; vader, veder: for fel, felmunger; vel, velmanger: for felt, fennel, [Fr. *fenecel*] fern; velt, venecel, varen: for fiddel, field, fier, fiſ, fiſt, fite or fete, folk, vedel, veld, vier, viſ, viſt, vitſe, volk, &c. wic dialect is yet found in de Weſtern partes: werby appeeret, dat aldoweg in dat inundation of our Anceſters into dis land, (in de tim' of Vortigernus the Britiſh King, and after) de greater number cam' from Saxoni, and oder partes of hig Germani; yet ſoom wer' of de Lowcountries: ſuc as *Camden* in his *Britannia* ſpeaket of: *Majores è Germania copias evocant, qui pro limitibus excubarent, & maritimo bello hoſtes affligerent.* For de Nederlanders, by de advantage of deir dwelling, were ever good ſea-men.

* *A general difference between de Dialects of de high and low Duitch is, dat in many woords where de high Duitch ſay* F. *and* T. *de low ſay* V *and* D: *de high ſay* tag, mittag, tochter, tuitſch *or* teutſch; *(vid.* Ditch *in Indice) de low ſay* dage, middage, dochter, Duitſch.

Gallant brav' Fr. *gallant*, *elegans*/a Gallioone, F. *gallion*, *navis præſidiaria major*/a gallon *congius*: de wic de G

* Natur'

* *A. 31. Ed. 1.* * Statut' doꝯ þus defin', An Engliſ penni (wiꝭ is called þe (*a*) Sterling) round wiþout clipping, ſall weig 32. gr. of weat drie in þe midſt of þe ear: 20 pence ſall mak' an ounce: 12 ounces a li: 8 li. mak' a gallon of † win': 8 gallons a buſel; and 8 buſels a qarter. Of wiꝭ gallon and buſel þer' was * ordeined a ſtanderd of bras to remain for ever in þe Exeeqer: according to wiꝭ all þe ꝭief touns of England hav' oþer braſen ſtanderds mad', for þe forming and reforming of þe woodden meſures: wiꝭ on'ly, being mad' eqal to þe ſtanderd, and ſealed by þe head officers, þat ſized þem, ar upon great penalties to bee uſed.

† *Of wheat A. 12. H. 7.*

* *A. 12. H. 7.*

The Gallon is otherwiſ' mad' of 7li Averde-pois: and ſo 28 [called a Tod] mak' a half-buſel, 56li [vulgarly called half a hundred-weight] mak' a buſel; 112 li or a hundred-weigt mak' 2 buſels, 400 weigt 8 buſels, commonly called a Qarter; becaus it is þe fowrþ part' of an ordinari load for 4 nags: aldowg þey nou uſ' to carri 5 ſuꝭ qarters, or 20 hundred at a load for a ſmall journey.

Gall of a living þing *fel*, D. galle/ a gall nut *galla*, D. gall-nate/ a gaul or ſor' of þe ſkin mad' wiþ rubbing, *intertrigo*.

Gentle or meek' *mitis*/ a gentile or headen *gentilis*/ a gentil or maggot *termes*.

Glaſ *vitrum*, D. glas a Teut. **gleiſten** *ſplendere*: hence þe brigtnes or freſ coolour of cloþ or oþer þing is called þe glaſ of it/ a **gloſ** or expoſition *gloſſa*.

(*a*) Concerning the nam' of Sterling I find' 3 opinions: one is of Linwod, who in gloſſa ad cap. *Item quia de teſtamentis, verbo Centum ſolidos* ſais, It is called **Sterling**, becaus it had the pictur' of a ſtarling or ſtar' in on' qarter of þe coin: An oþer is of ſoom * Scottiſh writers, who affiem our purer ſilver, which wee call **Sterling**, to hav' been coined at **Sterling** in Scotland, and þer'of to hav' its nam': but † Cambden, rejecting þeſe 2 conceipts as frivolous, ſhewes þat in þe time of king Richard þe firſt, monney coined in þe *Eaſt* partes of Germani began to bee of ſpecial reqeſt in England, for þe puriti þer'of: and was þer for' called **Eaſterling** monney, as þe inhabitants

* *Heylin in Scotia.*

† *Remains tit. Money.*

habitans of ðoſe partes were called *Eaſterlings*:* ſhortly after, ſoom of ðeſ craftſmen (wher of *Otho Cuncator* was chief) wer ſent for into ðis Realm, to bring ðe coin to perfection: of whom ðe lawful Engliſh monney was called (as appeareth in old deed s) *nummi Eſterlingi*, [Eſterling monney:] which, ſinc that tim, by *Aphæreſis* [a kind of abbreviation] hat been commonly called *Sterling*.

* *In ðe tim of King John: Heylyn ibid.*

to Gnaw or knaw: ðe hig Duitc writing it wit g, and ðe low wit k.

Gray of coollour *glaucus*/a grai [brok or badger] *melis*; ſo called becaus hee is gray.

Gros, big or tik, F. *gros* or *groſſ*, G. groſz/a groſ, i. a great dozen, or a dozen dozen.

Grav *gravis*/a grav *ſepulchrum*/a Grav [a Duitc Count or Earle] as Grav *Mauric*, & in ðe compounds, Lant-grav, Rheingrav, Palſ-grav: *vid.* Rev.

Greec *Græcia*/a greek or ſtair *gradus*.

a Guild or fraterniti/to gild *inauro*.

Hay *fœnum*, of ðe Sax. hawen *ſecare*, becaus it is cut gras/a hey or cunni-net, of ðe Fr. *hay* (wic ðey ſound *hey*, *vid.* ai and oi, c. 2, § 2. and wee ar as reddy, bot in ſound and writing, to follow ðeir ſound, as ðeir writing: wer ðey writ *mouton* and ſay *mootton*, wee writ and ſay motton: ðey writ *quatre* and ſay *catre*, wee writ and ſay cater: ðey writ *bon* and ſay *boone*, wee writ and ſay boon: ðey writ *plaid* and ſay *plead*, wee writ and ſay plead) [a hedg:] becaus it hedget or heinet dem in: Henc heyward dat keepet ðe hedges or bounds of ðe fields. H

Hail, D. hagel *grando*/Heil, D. and G. heil, healt, *ſalus*: *inde* All heil [all healt] *vid.* Heal and Hol.

Hair *crinis*/a har *lepus*/to hear *audio*.

to Hal or draw, D. haelen *trahere*/hail, D. hagel *grando*/hall, D. ſaal *aula*.

Ham a toun hemd in wit ſoom fenc: (wenc ſoutham, nort-ham, &c. and ðe diminutiv *hamlet* a villag) it ſignifyet alſo a little plat compaſſed with a river/ham *poples*, *unde* metap. ðe ham's of a horſ-collar, becaus ðey ar bending, as ðe hams.

Haply *forſan*/happily *fœliciter*.

Hard *durus, & difficilis*/ heard participle, of to' heat/ and a herd *grex*, (not heard) for ſo it is written alſo in hig and low Duitc.

Hart *cervus*/hart *cor. vid.* E a in cap. 2, § 2.

Haſt' *feſtinatio*/ haſt de ſign' of de 'pfect tens; lik' as waſt' *jactura*, and maſt *eras*.

a Hatc of a door' *anticum*/ to hatc *excludere*/ to hac flax, of F. *Hacer aſciare*: whenc' a hacel: as hacet of hac an ax.

to Heal, D. heilen *ſanare*, ab heil *ſanitas*: *unde* healt and healtful/ to hel' or cover *tego*: *unde* a heling [or coverlit, of F. *covrelict ſtragulum*:] Hence, ſayt Verſtegan, is derived Hel; becaus it is heled over, or hidden in low obſcuriti: as Heaven is ſo called, becaus it is heaven or elevated abov' all.

to Heav, D. heffen [to lift up] wenc' heaven, S. hefon *cœlum*; and heavi [weigti] becaus it liftet up de ligter in de ſcal'.

Hed *caput*, ſort, dowg in a tranſlated ſens it bee founded long, as head of milk, for crem'.

a Helm or hed-piece, of to hel', or cover: (as ſalad in de ſam' ſens of *celare* to cover) *unde* dimin. helmet/ a helm Metap. de top-part' or handle of de Rudder.

Heer' *hic*/to hear *audio*.

Hir' *merces*/higer *altior*.

Ho *vox clamantis*/ ho' *vox-ſiſtentis*/hoa *cura*/ a how to par' de ground wit/ a howg *ſuffrago*/hou *quomodo*.

Hol' of to heal, *ſanus*, D. heil: (wic wœrd is yet in ſom uſ' wit us: as wer' wœ ſay a heil body) *inde* holſom, D. heilſam/wol' *integer, totus*/a hoal *foramen*, not hol'; as coal not col': (dowg in D. bot' bee ſort hol, kol.)

Hoali, of hoal *foraminoſus*/wol'ly *omninò*/holy *ſanctus*, D. heiligh of heil, as holy of hol': de Primitiv's being Epitets of a good body; and de Derivativ's of a good mind' / holly [a tree] *ilex*, hollow *cavus*/to hallow *ſanctifico*/

fico/to hollaw or wcop *voce fictitiâ & ſonorâ aliquem advocare*: de on' of wcop; [de wcord dat wæ comonly dus uſ';] de oder of holla a Teutonik wcord uſed by de Germans, Frenc, Italians and Spaniards, wen dey call on' to dem: in Engliſ it is ſpoken on'ly to horſes.

Holand of holy *ſanctus*; as Holand pouder *pulvis ſanctus*, Holand-tid' *feſtum ſanctorum*/ Holland, in the Nederlands, of holt [i. wood] and land: as (by it) Zelands of ze [i. ſea] and land.

at Hom' *domi*/ wom' *quem*.

Hor' any weed' dat foulet de corn *zizanium*/ hoar or hoary *canus*/ hor' not wcor' *meretrix*. *v.* c. 1, § 2. ☞ 2.

an Hoſt', F. *hoſte hoſpes*/ an hoſt' of men, of *hoſtis, exercitus*/ an hoſt' or ſacrifice *hoſtia*/ oſt' for eaſt: as in Oſtend'. Hour: *vid.* Our.

How: *vid.* Ho.

a Hoop' *circulus*/ to wcop, *v.* to hollaw.

Hug' *Hugo*/ hu' and cri' of F. *huer* to cri'/ hiw ccollour/ to hew *ſcindo*.

I *ego*, G. Ich, *v.* C. in cap. I, § V./ I [yea] *etiam*/ oy *oculus*. I

Idle *otioſus*/ Idol *idolum*.

a Joic' pl. Joices, [ſligt ſquar' pieces *joyned* into de Scommer to bear' de boord's]/ juic' or ſap *ſuccus*.

a Jointer [or long plan', wic ſtraigtet de boord's edges to mak' a cloſ' joint]/ a jointur' [i. lands mad' over or joined to a woman in marriag', during her lif']

Iw [tree] not yiw, doug it bee ſo ſounded: de Frenc beeing *If*, and de Duitc iif, iben, or eiben: as wee ſay yew, and yet writ' ew *ovis famella*.

not Kalendar, Kazarin', but Calendar, Cazarin'. *vi.* K in c. I, § IV.

a Key, *v.* cay.

to Knaw, *vid.* to gnaw.

a Knot *nodus*/ a gnat *culex*.

L

a Lai man *laicus*/a lai or ſong *canticum*/to lay *pono*.
a Lam *agnus*/lamᵉ *claudus*/a lamp *lampas*.
to lancᵉ or cut/to lanᵉ a ſip/a lancᵉ or ſpærᵉ.
a Lanᵉ *angiportus*/a lawn *planities*.
Latin *Latinus*/latten *aurichalcum*, D. lattoen, q. *latum æs*, Germ. letton.
to Leap, *vid.* lip.
a Leaper of to leap/a leper of *lepra*.
a Leas *leſſa*, of F. *laiſſer*, D. laſſen or latten *linquere* / a leaſ to let ſlip hounds, F. *laſſe*, D. letſe *lorum*.
a Leaz *paſcuum*,
Leaſt *Minimus*/leſt *ne*.
a Leaver *levamentum*/to havᵉ lever [or liefer] *malo*.
Lead *plumbum* / led *ductus*, of to lead, *vid.* c. 3, § III. ¶ 4.
Left *ſiniſter*/left *relictus*, of to leav. *v.* c. 3, § III. ¶ 4.
Leiſurᵉ, not leaſurᵉ, *otium*.
Leman *quaſi* lyᵉ by a man, [a woman taken in ſtæd of a wifᵉ] *concubina* / a limon, commonly pronounced lemmon, dat ſarp coldᵉ fruit of de hot countriᵉs, *limon*, F. *limon*, D. limoen.
Lettiᵉ *lactuca*/a lattiᵉ *clathrum*.
a Level *libella*, I. *livella* / leven, F. *levain*: not leavel leaven.
a Leekᵉ *porrum*/to likᵉ *probo*.
Leeᵉs of winᵉ or oil, F. *lies*, *fraces*/to leeſᵉ or loſᵉ *perdo*.
to Liᵉ *mentior* / to lyᵉ *jaceo*. *vid.* to diᵉ.
a Liter or horſ-licter, F. *litiere*, *lectica*/litter, de ſtraw werᵉon beaſts liᵉ, F. alſo *litiere* or *littiere*: wiᵉ, by a Metonymi, is taken for de yung onᵉs dat ar laid in de litter, as a litter of welps: dis wœrd, dowg it bee of de famᵉ originall wiᵗ de former; yet, for differencᵉ, is it alcogeder written litter, not liter.
a Lip *labium*, D. lippe/to lip or leap *ſaltare*, S. lopen, D. loopen.
Ligt *lumen*, D. licht, G. lucht: *unde* to lighten *illuminare*: *& inde* lightening *fulgur*, and it lighteneth *fulgurat*/

rat/ leigt or not heavi *levis*, D. leicht : *unde* to leigt or disburden *levare* : *unde etiam* de leigts *pulmones*, *quia ut levia supernatant*/ to ligt, fall, or settle, as birds doᵘ on de ground, *fido* : *inde* to ligt or aligt, *descendere de equo aut alio vehiculo*.

Lo *ecce*/ low *humilis*.

to Loſᶜ [or læſᶜ] loſt *perdo*, (*unde* loſᶜ) *Mat.* 16.25./ to lœſᶜ lœſed *solvo*, (*unde* lœſᶜ) *ib.* 19.

Mai *maius* [*mensis*] to may or can *possum*. M

a Mayr or Maier is Engliſ, (as Shirev and Alderman) bæing derived of de verb to may, wiᶜ ſignifyeᵗ to havᶜ migt or power : becaus hœ may or can doᵘ moſt of all in deſamᶜ Corporation. Henc' de ciefᶜ Magiſtratᶜ of Lovan in Brabant, and of oder countri-touns, is called de Meyer : and *Maire* or *Maieur*, in many touns of Francᶜ : woſᶜ languagᶜ is originally Teutonik, as Engliſ and Duitᶜ is: *vid.* Verſteg. c. 10. / a marᶜ *equa*.

a Manner *mos*/ a Maner or Manour *Manerium*.

a Mantle or cloak *mantele* / a mantel of a ᶜimney, Fr. *manteau* or *mantel*.

Marc *Marcus*/ a mark *nota*/ a Marqᶜ or marᶜ *limes* / a marc of money [13s 4d] *marca*.

Mari *Maria*/ to marri, aldoug of *maritus*/ marrow *medulla*.

Maſter, becaus wœ ſo pronouncᶜ it, rader den maiſter; forming it of *Magiſter* by a Syncope of 2 letters, and not of de Frenᶜ *maiſtre*: for wiᶜ demſelvs ſay *metre. v.* E imperf.

Medᶜ or meᵗ *medo*/ a mead or meddow *pratum*, à G. matten *metere*.

Meat *cibus*/ to metᶜ *metior*.

Many *multi*/ de meiny *plebs*, D. gemein volk.

a Meſſagᶜ *nuncium*/ a meſſuagᶜ *meſſuagium*.

a mindᶜ *mens* / minᶜ *meus* / a minᶜ of mettal *fodina*: *unde* a minᶜ dat Pioners makᶜ in wars *cuniculus*.

a Mitᶜ *minutum*/ migt *potentia*.

a Moder *mater*/a modder *puella*.

a Mol' or mowld-warp *talpa*, D. mol / Mol' a river in Surrey, ſo called becaus lik' a mol' it goe3 under de ground, breaking out at Mol'ſey into de Tam's.

a Mold' or model to form a 3ing by, *modulus forma*, D. model; *unde* to mold', uſually of loavs: Metap. wæ ſay of il-bred €ildren, dey muſt bæ nu' molded / mowld ear3: *unde* a mowld-warp, becaus hæ warpe3 or caſte3 up ear3.

Mo' or moꝛ' *plures*/to mow *meto*/a mou *ſtrues*.

a Moat *radix*/moꝛ' *plus*/a mœꝛ' *palus*.

a Mous *mus*/mous *ſtrues*, pl.

Muſter *militum cenſus*, henc' muſter-maſter/ muſtard *ſynapi*, henc' muſtard-maker.

Nay no *non*/ ne nor *neqúe*/ to ney *hinnio*, D. neyen not neig. as of *lat' it haꝛ bæn written.

* Jeren. 5. 8.

de nap' or noddle *cervix*/a nap', F. *nappe*, *mappa* or *linteum*: *unde* a napkin *mantile*, *linteolum*: and naperi' [linnen.]

Nap of cloꝛ, D. noppe *floccus*/nap of ſleep', of de Duit€ nippen *nictare* to wink: *unde* nappi al', dat wil mak' on' tak' a nap.

a navi or fleet' of ſhips/a nav' de middle of a cart-wæl': *unde* de navel *umbelicus*.

Naugt or naugti *malus*/nowgt of ne owgt, not any 3ing, *nihil*.

Neat *bos* S. neat/ net' *nitidus*, F. and D. net, It. *netto*.

a Net S. nette *rete*/a nit of de D. niet noꝛing, *lens*.

Neider *neuter*, *neque*/neder (*unde* nedermoſt) of bened', *inferior*.

a Næc', F. *nieca neptis*/to næſ' G. nieſen *ſternutare*.

Nic' or coy *curioſus*/a nias hauk, [not an eyas] F. *niais*, It. *nidaſo*, taken out of de neaſt: as a hauk flown is called a bran€er.

No or not *non*/ no' (as * mo') or non' *nullus*.

* 4 k. 6. 16.

de Non's of a moont *nonæ*/for de nonc', *de induſtria*.

One

Dn[e] *unus* / on [upon] *ſupra* / on [proceed[e]] *perge*. O

Dr gold[e] or yellow in Heraldri / or[e] de eart or matter wer[e] of any mettal is mad[e]: as gold-or[e], ſilver-or[e] &c. / oar of a boat or ſip *remus*.

Drag[e] *atriplex* / orenge[e] *citreum*.

Order *ordo* / ordur[e] *fimus*.

Our *noſter* / hour *hora*, pronounced our.

a Pail *ſitula* / a pal[e] *palus, li*, or *vallus, li* / pal[e] *pallidus*. P

de palat *palatum* / a pallet *ſtratum*.

to Parboil *parùm bullire, ſubcoquere*; not perboil, wiche is rader to boil torrowly.

to Par[e] *decortico, reſeco* / a pair *par* / a pear *pyrum*, F. *poire*, D. pere.

a Parſon *Rector* / a perſon *perſona*.

Peac[e] *pax* / peas *piſum*.

to Peare[e] F. *percer, penetro* / Piere[e] of *Pierre* [*Peter*] / peeres *pares* or *magnates*.

a Peare *pertica* / a pere [fiſ] *perca*, F. *perche*. A peare is defined ann. 31. Ed. 1. Three barley-corns drie and round make an ine: 12 inees a foot: 3 foote a yard: 5 yards and di. a peare: and 160 peares an aker. Yet is der[e] in uſe wit us, for de meſuring of wood-land, a peare of 18 foot[e].

Pene[e] of penny / pens of pen.

to Perboil, *vid.* parboil.

a Piel or rin[e] *cortex*, to piel *decortico, unde* pilled / a peel[e] to ſet bred into de oven, *pala, F. paelle* / a pil *pilula*.

a Piec[e] *pars*, F. *piece*: yet wer[e] a *piec[e] doeth ſignifi[e] a kind[e] [*ſpecies*] (weider it bee put abſolut[e]ly, or wit its *genus*) it is, for differenc[e], written wit ee vouel: as a peec[e] of ordnanc[e] *tormentum*; a peec[e] or gun *bombarda*; a peec[e] of plat[e] *vas argenteum* or *aureum*; a peec[e] or goblet *crater*; a peec[e] of gold, or a peec[e] † *aureus*.

* *Pars* [a part[e] or piec[e]] is eider *membrum* or *ſpecies* [a member or

a

a kinds:] and der for as in Latin, by a Synecdoche, *pars* is often put for *membrum*, [*pars integri*] and soomtims for *species*; [*pars generis*] so in English is a piec used, soomtim for a kinds, but mor commonly for a member.

† For alowgh de French, which account deir sums by Crouns, doo call a French Croun *aureus*, or *coronatus aureus*; yet wi us, who reckon by de pound, or 20 s. (*vid.* Pound) a pæc (which is of dat valu) is as fitly tearmed *Aureus*, or *as aureus*: a half-pæc *semiaureus*, or *semissis aureus*: a croun or qarter-pæc, *coronatus*, or *quadrans aureus*: a half-croun or half-qarter-pæc, *semicoronatus*, or *sescunx aureus*.

to **Pæp** or look out / to **piep** as cicken doo *pipio*.

Pilat pr. n. / a pilot, Fr. *pilot navarchus* / a pirat *pirata*.

a **Plac** or room *locus* / a plas or **plais** *passer, vulgò platessa*.

a **Plea** or suit *causa* / (dowg it coom of de Frenc *plaid*, as to **plead** of *plaider* (a play or sport *lusus*.

a **Poal** *pertica* / de pol of heaven *polus* / to **powl** *tondeo, unde* a **powler** or barber *tonsor* / de **poll** or **powl** of de hed: (for in soom woords [as **boll, roll, toll, poll**] dey did writ ll for wl after o, as wæ yet doo after a: *vid.* L. in cap. 1, § 4.) Dis woord signifying properly de hinder part of de hed, is, by a *Synecdoche*, put for the hed; and de hed, by * An. 21. Jac. de sam *Synecdoche*, for a man: as in our Statuts * **Aliens**, &c for eac subsidi, sall pay eigt penc for every poll.

a **Post** D. post, F. *posteau*, L. *postis*: *quòd sit positus in terram* / a post or hasti messenger, D. G. **post**, F. *poste*, of *positus* too, becaus de post's or post-horses ar *positi* [set] in certain places to receiv de hasti messag on of an oder: in F. hee is also called *courreur* of *courrir* [*currere*;] as in Lat. *veredarius* of *veredus*, a swift hors.

to **Pound** or bray *pinso tundo* / a **pound** or pin-fold *claustrum* / a **pound**-weigt *libra*. Dis Pound is of 2 sorts: de Troy-pound of 12 ounces, and Aver-de pois of 16 ounces. De Troy ounc is of 3 sorts, 1, de Statut-ounc, 2 de old Physik-ounc, 3 de Gold-smits ounc.

I. De Statut-ounc is divided into 20 (*a*) penc, and every

very penni into 32 grains: ſo dat der' ar in dis ounc' 640 grains.

Đe Gold-ſmiɨs ounc' (wic is on' and đe ſam' in all countri's) is divided into eigt drams, and a dram into 3 ſcruples. A ſcruple conteining 20 grains, đe dram haɨ 60, and đe ounc' 480. Our goldſmiɨs, dat đey may ſæm' to enclin' to đe Statut', reckon alſo, in part', by đe penni-weigt: calling deir half-ounc' or 4 drams, 10 weigt: deir qarter-ounc' or 2, dr. 5d weigt: and deir half-qarter-ounc' or 1 dra. 2d ob: but đen, to mak' up đe juſt number of 60 grains in đe dram, đey allow to every penni-weigt but 24 grains: but đeſe 24 ar eqall to đe 32 of đe Statut'. II.

Đe old Phyſik-ounc' was lik'wiſ' divided into 8 drams, and a dram into 3 ſcruples, and a ſcruple into 24 grains: ſo dat đe dram conteineɨ 72, and đe ounc' 576 grains. III.

Deſ' 3 ſorts of ounces may differ little or noɨing in weigt, đowg đey differ not a little in đe number of đe grains: for 80 grains of ordinari lammas-weat in đe midſt of đe ear, 72 of đe faireſt lammas, and 60 of đe greateſt wit' weat, weig eaċ of dem about a dram, or ij[d] ob.

But deſ' corn-grains bæing dus uneqall, đe weigts mad' of dem muſt nœd's bæ uncertain. It is der'for' mæt', (ſayɨ * Fernelius) dat đe minut' or leaſt weigt (wic is đe beginning of ođer weigts, as đe uniti is of numbers) bæ certain; dat der' may bæ on' conſtant rul' of weigts to Apoɨecari's and Phyſicians in all places: and ſuċ is đe Gold-ſmiɨs grain, wic đe ſam' loov of gold' haɨ mad' on' and đe ſam' in all nations. Of dis der'for' đe weigts of Medicin's, *receptà nunc lege*, ar dus eſtabliſed: 20 ſuċ grains mak' a ſcruple, 3 ſcruples or 60 grains mak' a dram, 8 drams or 480 grains 1 ounc', and 12 ounces a pound. * *Method lib. 4. cap. 6.*

(a) An Engliſh penni, which is called *le* * Sterling, round wiiout clipping, ſhall weigh 32 grains of wheat dri' in đe midſt of đe ear: and 20 penc' [or 5 grot's] mak' an ounc': and 12 ounces mak' a Pound. An. 31 *Ed.* 1, and 12 *H.* 7. wher'by appeereɨ dat at đe tim' of đe * *v. Gallon.*

making of ðis Statut[e] ðe penni Sterling was as great as our iij[d], and ðe grot[e] as our ſhilling, fiv[e] of which weigh an ounc[e]. De Grot[e] was ſo named of his greatnes: for, in old[e] Engliſh, grot[e] is as much as great, (ðe Duitch now ſay groote.) And ðer[for]e, as now a ſhilling, ſo ðen a grot[e] was a fit peec[e] to play wit all at Slid[e]-trift: (which ſport[e] is ðer[for]e of called Shov-grot[e] to ðis day) and as nou (5 ſhillings weighing an ounc[e]) 12 tim[e]s 5 [or 60] ſhillings weigh a Pound; ſo ðen 12 tim[e]s 5 grot[e]s, or 20s was a full pound: wher[e]of it is, ðat our 20 ſhillings is yet called a Pound, ðowgh indeed[e] it bee but a 3rd part[e] of it.

De pound of 16 ounces is called *Aver-de pois, quaſi averer de pois*, i. to mak[e] tru[e] weigts; wic bæing a Frenc nam[e] I ſuppoſ[e] was firſt ordeined in Franc[e]: wenc[e], by reaſon of our nær[e] trading wit ðem, it cam[e] over to us: and is nou (ðowg not yet eſtabliſed, but rader prohibited by law) generally uſed tʒorrowout ðe Realm, for ðe weiging of all commoditi[e]s beſid[e]s bread, and ðoſ[e] tings wic ðe Gold-ſmits and Phyſicians do[e] deal in.

Dis *Aver-de poiſ*-pound is bigger ðen ðe Troi-pound, ðowg ðe ounc[e] bæ leſ: for 7 li Averd. mak[e] a Gallon; as 8 li Troi do[e]. *vide* Gallon.

to Pour[e] poure3 *fundo* / pouer pouers *poteſtas*: *vide* cap. 2, § 2.

to Pʒay *precor* / a pʒey *præda*.

* *Mat.* 2, 4. a * Pʒeas or ʒrong *turba* / a pʒeſ *prælum, torcular* / pʒeſt reddy, of Fr. *preſte, unde* preſt-mœnney.

a Pʒeſident, of *præſideo, præſes* [a cief or principall of a compani] / a pʒecedent *exemplum*, ðe for[e]laſt ſort, (ðowg of *præcedo*) according to ðe III rul[e] of Accent / pʒecédent [going befor[e]] ðe for[e]laſt long, (of ðe ſam[e] root[e]) according to ðe Exception.

a Pʒic[e] *pretium* / a pʒiſ or priz[e], of F. *prins* [caugt or taken] *manubiæ*: *unde* pʒiſon and pʒiſoner: in wic two ðe i is ſort.

Q ðe letter / q half a q, i. *quadrans* a farding / q a not[e] of entranc[e] for Actors, (becaus it is ðe firſt letter of *quando*, wen) ſewing wen to enter and ſpeak.

a Quarel

a Qatel *querela*, F. *querelle* / a qarrel of glas *vitrum quadratum*, F. *quarreau* of *quarre*, becaus it is fowr ſquar': henc' a qarri of ſton's, becaus dey ar digged out fowr ſqar' F. *quarriere*.

a Qir' *chorus* / a qier of paper *ſcapus*, F. *cayer*.

R

a Rac' of ginger, of de Lat. *radice* [a rœt'] F. *racine*: wenc' a rac' or ſtok F. *race* / a raſ' or cœrſ' *ſtadium*, F. *haras*: (*unde haraſſer* to cœrſ', or weari wiz cœrſing) ſo dat, as wel for de original, as for differenc', it is to bee written by ſ, rader den c / to raſ' or ſcrap' out *deleo*, D. raſeren *ab eraso* / to rais, or lift up, *erigo*.

a Raſour, F. *raſoir à rado*, *novacula* / a raſur' or ſcraping out *raſura*.

to Rak, D. racken, G. recken, *extendo torqueo*, i. to retc or draw out in lengz, as de tormenter dœ't de lims of a delinqent, wiz de inſtrument ſo called: henc' to rak win's, i. to draw dem out by long racking-leders from de læ's. Of de torturing-rak is named de rak of a croſ-bow, wer'by de ſtring is drawn up to de nut: and henc' *Metaphorice* a rak for ſpits to turn in, becaus it haz tœz' wiz niks or ſpaces, as de croſ-bow-rak haz: henc' alſo a rak for ceeſ' or fodder: and de rak' (dowg produced) ſœmez to hav' de ſam' original; becaus by his tœz' it drawez away corn or oder zings from de ſtubble or ground: and der'for' in D. is called raek of racken to rak'.

a Rai or ſun-beam *radius* / a rai or Thorn-bak *raia*, F. *raye* / ray or aray *ordo*: as battail-ray / rei or darnel *loliun*, F. *yvroie*, becaus it mak's on' *yvre* [drunken.]

Rain *pluvia* / rains of a bridle *frenum* / reins of de bak *renes* / reign *regnum*.

a Raiſin *uva paſſa*, F. *raiſin*, D. raſin / reaſon *ratio* / roſin *reſina*.

a Raven *corvus* / to ravven *rapio voro*.

a Realm *regnum* / a ream or knitc of paper, of de Duitc wœrd rieme *corrigia*: ſo muc paper as is conveniently knit in on' band for a fardeal [wic is 20 qiers] *papyri faſciculus*.

to **Reap** *metere*, D. **roopen**/ to **rip** *diſſuere*.

to **Reav** or draw out ꝥreds knit or woven *retexo* (wic ꝥreds ar called **reavings**) / a **rev**ᶜ *præfectus*, [an officer or commander under an oder] D. **reve** or **gereve** : *unde* **greve** or **grave**, in de Nederlands, a Count or Earle, S. **Reſa** or **gereſa** *contracte* **graef** : wer' not' dat ge is but a ſuppletiv' particle, as in **gebeab gebleſſed**, &c. and a is uſed as e qieſcent, or rader as de Frenᶜe feminin' in *homme, famme*, &c. In de Weſtern part's **rev**' is a * Bailif of a manour or franchis. Of **rev**' ar divers compounds : as **Kent-rev**', port-rev', **ſir'-rev**', *contracte* **ſirev** (or, after de † hig-Dutᶜ-dialect, **ſiref**) wic is again contracted into **ſriev**.

* F. bailif. D. Bailiv or Baeliv.

† v. F. in Indice.

to **Reſt**, *vide* **Wreſt**.

Rigt *rectus*/ a **rit**' *ritus*/ to **writ**' *ſcribo* / a **wrigt** *faber*: as a **cart-wrigt**, a **mil-wrigt**, a **ſipwrigt**.

a **Rim**' or frozen miſt hanging wit' on de treᵉ's *pruina* / a **rhym**' *rhythmus*.

a **Rod** *virga*/ a **rod**' for ſips to rid' in, *ſinus, ſtatio* / a **rood**' or **roſ** *crux*/ a **rood**' of land [i. ¼aker.]

Rom' *Roma*/ **room**' *locus*.

Roug *ſcaber*/ to **roug** or mak' **roug**, as Sheer'-men doᵒ wiꝥ handles, *ſcabrare*/ a **row** or rew *ſeries*/ to **row**, as watermen doᵒ, *remigo*.

to **Rowl** *volvo*, F. *rouler* : henc' a **rowler** and **rowling-pin** : henc' alſo a **rowl** of paper, becaus it is **rowled** up togeder : wic de Lawyers writ' roll rolls ; as de Maſter of de rolls. *vid.* **Poal**.

a **Ru**' or herb-grac', F. *rue ruta*/ to **reew** or bee grieved for, G. **rewen** *dolere*/ a **rew** or row, D. **reye** *ſeries*.

Ruin fall or deſtruction, *ruina* / a **ruhen** de dam-partridg, of de Teutonik **rufen** *vocare clamare*, and **henne** or **hinne**-*galina, quod perdix mater arguto clamore diſperſos convocat pullos* / rougen coat', ſo called of de rougnes of his coat : but deſ' two ar vulgarly pronounced **ruen** or **ruin**, lik' de former.

S a **Saf**' to keep' meat in, F. *ſauf penarium penſile* / ſaf', F. *ſauv'*

F. *ſauve ſalvus.*

to **Say** *dico* / to ſay or aſſay, F. *eſſayer tento* / ſay, F. *ſaye* [a kindᵉ of ſtuf] / de ſea *mare.*

a **Sak** *saccus* / ſek, F. *vin-ſec*, i. *vinum ſiccum, propter ſiccandi & inflamandi vim.*

a **Salad** or hed-piecᵉ, F. *ſalade galea* (v. Helm) / a ſallet, of F. *ſalette* [ſorrel;] becaus ſorrel is de beſt ſallet-herb.

a **Sargeant** or rader ſergeant, *quaſi ſerviens*: (for it alwayes ſignifyeth an inferior, but ſuch a onᵉ as hat oders inferior unto him in de ſamᵉ profeſſion: as a ſergeant at arms, a ſergeant in de wars, a ſergeant at law, a ſergeant in de Kings houſhold) / a ſurgian contracted of kirurgian, F. *chirurgien, chirurgus.*

a **Saver**, dat doth neider win nor loſe, of to ſavᵉ or keepᵉ, *ſervo* / a **Saviour** *ſalvator*, F. *Sauveur* of *Sauver*, to ſavᵉ or makᵉ ſafᵉ, *ſalvo* / a **ſavour**, i. a ſmel or taſtᵉ F. *ſaveur ſapor, a ſavourer ſapere: unde* **ſavouri** [thingᵉ ſom, dat hath a good taſtᵉ] F. *ſavoureux* or *ſavoureuſe* / **ſavori** de herb, F. *ſavoree, ſatureia.*

a **Scalᵉ** of a fiſh *ſquama* / a **ſcalᵉ** of a balancᵉ *lanx* / a **ſcalᵉ** and compas *ſcala, & circinus* / a **ſcall** [de loſᵉ ſom forᵉ of de head] *achor: unde* a ſcalld head, wich is affected with dat forᵉ / to **ſcauld**, D. ſchauden, F. *eſcauder, liquore amburere: unde* **ſcaulded** *amburtus aquâ, aut alio liquore.*

to **Ceas** or ſtay *ceſſo* / to **ſeis** ſeaz or lay hold on *occupo*, F. *ſaiſer*: (unde *ſaiſine*, and in Engliſh **ſeiſin**, as liveri and ſeiſin) / to **ceſſ**ᵉ or ratᵉ *cenſeo, unde* a **ceſing** *cenſus.*

a **Seaſon**, a timᵉ, or duᵉ timᵉ F. *ſaiſon, tempus, opportunitas* / to ſeaſon with ſalt F. *ſaler, condio.*

to **Sel** *vendo*, a **ſellet** *venditor* / a **cel** *cella*, a **cellar** *cellarium.*

to **Sear** or cauteriz *cauterizo*, D. ſoren: hencᵉ a ſearing-iron *cauterium* / to **cer**ᵉ with a **cering**-candle *incerare*, F. *encirer*; and a **cerclo**th *ceratum*, F. *cerot*, of *cera.*

Severᵉ *ſeverus* / to ſever *ſeparo.*

a **Sic**ᵉ *ſenio* / de **ſiſ**ᵉ or aſſiſᵉ of Juſtices, F. *aſſiſe* of *aſſeoir* / **ſiz**ᵉ or quantiti, as de **ſiz**ᵉ of hiv's / **ſiz**ᵉ to make collours ſtik *glutinamentum.*

a Sink *ſentina* / a cinq, of de F. *cinque, pentas.*

Sins *peccata*/ſinc' *à quo.*

Sit' or placing *ſitus*/ſigt or ſæing *viſus.*

Sleigt or ſkil *verſutia*/ſligt *tennis.*

Sodden *coctus* / ſoddain or ſuddain, Fr. *ſoudain, ſubitus.*

Solder or ſoder, Fr. *ſoldure*, Ital. *ſoldatura*, à Latino *ſolidare*, i. *ſolidum facere* / a ſoldier, D. ſoldact, F. *ſoldat, qui ſalario conducitur ad militandum.*

de Sol' of de foot' *planta*/ de ſol' of a ſoo' *ſolea*/de ſoiul *anima*/a ſol' [fiſ] *ſolea.*

a Soꝛ' or grief *ulcus* : (henc' ſoꝛꝛi *triſtis*, and ſoꝛꝛow *triſtitia*: wenc' ſorrowful) / to ſoar, as a hauk doo'ꝛ, *paſſis alis in gyrum volitare*/a ſoar *dama quadrimus* : *unde* a ſoarel *trimus* / ſoꝛꝛel *oxalis.*

a Sou *ſus*/to ſow or caſt ſeed' *ſero*: henc' a ſower *ſator*/ to ſow or ſew *ſuo* : henc' a ſower *ſutor*/ſour *acidus.*

Sound *ſolidus*/a ſound *ſonitus* / to ſwoon' *deficere*, wic wee pronounc' alſo ſound : henc' a ſwooning *defectus.*

Sous *ſues* / ſous *offa ſuina cerviſiâ macerata*: unles wee wil writ' it wiꝛ c mollifyed, ſouc'.

Souꝛ, *meridies* / ſooꝛ' truꝛ / henc' to ſood' (as of cloꝛ to clod')[to flatter, or avouc to bæ truꝛ watſoever an oder man ſayꝛ:]henc' alſo a Sooꝛſayer not a ſouꝛſayer, *aruſpex.*

Soom *aliquis*/a ſum *ſumma.*

a Soommer in building, q. ſoom=merꝛ' or moꝛ' : (for de joices bæing derꝛ to joined makꝛ an oder ſtoriꝛ') / ſummer *æſtas.*

Soon *filius*/ſun *Sol.*

Sooꝛ *vid.* Souꝛ.

a Spear or rader ſpærꝛ', as de Duitc/a ſperꝛ' *ſphera.*

Spic' *aroma* / ſpeic' of *ſpecies* a kind', as a ſpeic' of an agu'.

de Spring *ver*/to ſpring *orior*/a ſpring' *pedica.*

a Starꝛ' *ſturnus*: wenc' ſtarling *idem* / to ſtarꝛ' *obtueri, fixis oculis & ſublatis ſupercilijs intueri* / a ſtair or ſtep

to

to aſcend or deſcend by *gradus* / a ſtar *ſtella.*

a ſtatu' or imag' *ſtatua* / a ſtatut' *ſtatutum* / a ſtatur' *ſtatura*: many corruptly ſay a hors of a good ſtatut', for ſtatur'

to ſteal *furor* / ſtæl' *chalybs.*

a ſtæd' or hors *equus* / a ſtæd *vicem*, or *locus* (*unde* ſtæddi and ſtædfaſt, dat ſtandeth faſt in his plac',) D. ſted: and ſo was it anciently written in Engliſh, (e bæing comonly put for æ, *vid.* cap. 1, § 2.) and not ſtead: wich agræ'th neider to de original, nor ſound. Of ſtæd is compounded ſtæward [hæ dat wardeth or kæpeth de ſtæd of an oder:] as our great STEWARD doth de ſtæd of God. In wich reſpect, dis nam' doth now as rigtly agræ unto him, bæing de ſuprem' Magiſtrat' under God; as at de firſt it did unto his noble * Anceſtor: wo, bæing Stæward unto dat King, woſ' ſeat and ſtat' his rigt lin' hath ſitenc' rigtly poſſeſſed, left dis great Sirnam' to dis great Hous.

* *Walter de ſoon of Fleance de ſoon of Banquo*: to whom' it was ſtrang'ly for'told (abov 300 yeer's befor' it began to bee fulfilled) dat hee indeed' ſhoold' not bee King: but out of his loins ſhoold' coom a rac' of Kings, dat ſhoold, for ever rul' Scotland: (vid. *Peter Heylyn* in Scotia) which Oracle, as it hath been hederto verifyed for 10 generations ſucceſſiv'ly; SO BEE IT heer'after, boh in dat, and in all oder part's of de Britiſh Empir', to de Worlds end'.

ſtæp' *declivis* / to ſtiep', G. ſtipfen, *macero.*

a ſtær' *juvencus* / to ſtier' a ſip *guberno*, of D. ſtier, [de ſtern.]

a ſtil', D. ſteghel *ſcala* / a ſtyl' or form of writing *ſtylus.*

ſtraigt *rectus* / ſtrait or narrow *anguſtus.*

ſtraw *ſtramen* / to ſtrew *ſterno.*

to ſtu' [D. ſtoven, Fr. *eſtuver*, L. *vaporare*] is to heat and boil gently in a cloſ' veſſel: as to ſtu' prun's, &c. henc' a ſtu' or hot-hous, D. ſtove, Fr. *eſtuve*, L. *vaporarium*: in wich, (bæing cloſ' wit fir' under) men uſ' to heat and ſweat demſelvs: and henc' de ſtu's, i.a brodelhous, Fr. *eſtuves*, D. bozdel, G. hure-haus; becaus hot-houſes wer'

wer‹ fit cloaks for incontinenci, and in lik‹lihood, de firſt brodel-houſes : and at dis tim‹, if hot-houſes bæ not hoor‹-houſes ; yet hoor‹-houſes bæ hot houſes ; and many tim‹s ſo hot to deir gueſts, dat hæ ſcap‹s wel dat ſcap‹s burning.

a Surgian not ſurgeon, *vid.* Sargeant.

T

Tall *procerus* / a tal‹ *fabula* / a tail *cauda* / a teal *querquedula*.

a Tar‹ *ervilia* / to tear *lacero* / a tær‹ *lachryma*, *v.* in c. 2, § 2. ea for æ.

a Taſſel *v.* Toſſel.

Tim‹ *tempus* / tym‹ *thymus*.

To *ad* / tœ *quoque* or *nimis* / two *duo* / *ejuſdem ſoni. v.* c. 1, § 1, *in fine*) / a to‹ *digitus pedis* / tow *ſtupa*.

Tol‹ or impoſt *tolonium* / to towl or entic‹ *illicio*.

a Toſſel or tuft, of to toſ *agito*, becaus hanging loſ‹, it is toſſed to and fro / a taſſel or rader tercel, [de mal‹ of a goſhawk or of a falcon] (wic is called a Tercel gentle) Fr. *Tiercelet* of tiers de ‡ird, *quaſi tertia fœminæ pars* : for in doſ‹, & all kind‹s of hawks, de mal‹s, as muc de leſ and weaker, ar ſubject to de femal‹s.

a Tre of *tres*, *ternio* / a trey of træ *trulla* : wenc‹ alſo træ‹n, as a træ‹n platter.

* *Cor.* 15. a* Trump tuba, F. *trompe*, It. *tromba* : of trump *promuſcis*, de ſnout of de Elepant, wic is lik‹ wiſ‹ Ital. and Hiſp. *tromba*, and F. *trompe* : de wic ſom corruptly call, the Elepants trunk. For trump [*tuba*] wæ do‹ mor‹ commonly uſ‹ de diminutiv‹ *trumpet*, of de D. and F. *trumpette*, and Ital. *trombetta* / a tromp in de‹ card‹s : of F. *tromper* to deceiv ; becaus, wen on‹ ha‡ playd de beſt of a ſuit, wer‹-by hæ ‡inke‡ to win, hæ is deceived by de tromp, and loſe‡ de trik / de trunc or bodi of a træ wi‡out bougs, *truncus*, of *truncus*, *a*, *um*, [maimed, or dat ha‡ his lims cut off :] *unde* a ceſt, covered wi‡ leder as with a bark, and wi‡out fæt‹, is called a Trunk.

a Twin, *rectius* twæn, *gemellus*, D. twæling, of D. twæ,

twæ, and G. twæn, two: henc' to twin' or twæft two threds togeder.

a Val' or valli, *vallis* / to vail i.e. to ſtoop' or yeld' doun, (as to vail bonnet) F. *avallere* / a veil or covering *velum*, I. *vela*, D. weil: dowg it bee vulgarly written vail: ſo differing mor' dan need's from de original, and not differing from a woord of different ſens / to avail or profit, F. *valoir*: wenc' avails or vails, i. e. advantages, or profits abov covenant. A

a Vat', rader dan a fat', becaus in D. vat, and G. vaſs, à Lat. *vas*: *unde* a Diets vat', a eel'-vat', &c. for wic ſom ſay eel'-fat' / a vault or arced roof', F. & D. vaulte *fornix* / to vault, F. *volter*, I. *voltare*, à Lat. *volitare*.

a Vial [or narrow-nek't glaſ] D. vial, F. *phiale*, of Lat. *phiala*, of Gr. φιάλη / a viol [a muſical inſtrument] D.G. viol, F. *viole*, Ital. *viola*, à Lat. *viola*: wic in form it doth reſemble: to wit, dat kind' of *viola*, wic is called Harts-eas.

a Viſag' *vultus* / a viſard or mask *perſona* / a viſer or ſigt of an helmet, *viſorium*, F. *viſiere*.

Vittels writ' victuals.

a Wain *plauſtrum*, of wagon [D. waeghen] of to wag [D. waeghelen] / de wan' or decreas of de moon' [D. wan i. defect or want of ligt] / to wean, G. entwhenen *ablacto*. W

a Way *via* / to weig act. *pendo*, paſſ. *pendeo*.

Waits or Hobois *tibiæ* / weigts *ponderа*.

Waſt *eras* / a waſt' or middle *cinctura* / a waſt' ground *vaſtum* / waſt' or loſ *damnum jactura* / to waſt' or wear *tero* / to waſt' or lay waſt' *depopulor*.

to Wear or put on *induo* / to wear or waſt' *attero* / to wear or bee waſted *atteror* / war' *merx* / a wer' to ſtop a water-coorſ', G. wehr of wehren *reſiſtere*.

a Weader or gelded ſæp', D. weder and wær *vervex* / weder *tempeſtas* [*tam ſerena quàm turbida*:] wic is il

written wi�certain de diꝑthong ea, ſeeing it is always pronounced ſort: and derfor' de Duitc doo' alſo writ' it wiꝑ a dubble d wedder, and de hig' Germans wetter, wiꝑ a dubble t: de oder woord may, for differenc', retein his a: de raðer becaus it is not ſorted in de original by dd.

a Weſand *gula* / a wæſel G. a wiſel *muſtela* / a wæbel, G. a wibel *curculio*.

Whoꝛ'. *vide* Hoꝛ'.

Wild' *agreſtis* / to weild *verſare*, as I cannot weild dis ſwoord': *unde* an unweildi bodi / to weld or mingle *miſcere*, wer'of weld-curds, becaus dey ar mad' by welding cold' wey wiꝑ de hot.

a Wimble *terebellum* / a wimple or mufler *oris velum*.

Win' *vinum* / to wind' *torqueo* / a wind' or wind *ventus*: henc' a windoꝛ, i. e. a doꝛ' for de wind' to enter: (as in Greek' Suels of Sύεα) dowg now de glaſ, in moſt' places, doo'ꝑ ſut it out.

Wound, of to wind', *tortus* / a woond' *vulnus*.

Woꝛt, properly de licour of al' or beer' befor' it bee tunned, *muſtum* / wurt an herb, D. wurta or wirta: henc' Wirtſberg, Lat. *herbipolis*. Dis woord is moſt uſed wiꝑ us in compounds, as col'-wurt or cal'-wurt, liver-wurt, rib-wurt, S' Johns wurt, &c. Verſtegan.

Wꝛek is periſing or utter ruin', *ruina*: as in ſip-wrek *naufragium* / wreak is revenge, S. wræk, *vindicta*.

to Wꝛeſt or wring *torqueo* / reſt *quies* / de reſt *reliqui* / a wriſt *carpus*.

to Wꝛit' / a wrigt / *vid.* Rigt.

Wꝛong *injuria* / wroong of to wring.

Wurt *vid.* woꝛt.

Y

Yarn *penſum* / to earn *mereor*.

Yeoman, of de Teutonik goman, for goodman, [de maſter of de hous:] for y and g ar in many woords uſed indifferently; as in gat' and yat', given and yiven, Guild-hall, and yild-hall: de low Duitc affecting de G:

as

as wer' dey ſay gaerd for yard, gaern or garn for yarn, galpen for to yelp, ghiſt [barm,] for yæſt, ghiſter and ghiſteren for yeſterday, ghy for yæ, gær' for yær', genoug for ynoug, &c.

Yer' and yerſt, *vide* Er' and erſt.

Yew, *vide* Ew.

Yær' *annus* / ear *auris*.

You *vos*, ſounded, according to de original, yu *vid.* c. 3. § 2, ¶ 3.) / Iw a træ, not yiw; dowg it bæ ſo ſounded: *vid.* Iw.

Zeal, *zelus* / a ſeal *ſigillum*. Z

Eorſ' not euſ'. *vid.* c. 3, § 3, ¶ 4. Ð

Ðen *tunc* / ðan *quàm*. Ðis differenc' betwæn' ðen and ðan is * ancient: and not wiꝺout good ground. For ðen analogically anſwering to wen, (as ðer' to wer', or ðat to wat) doꝛ' ꝛigtly retein his e: and ðan in de Duitſe is alwais written dan, not den: as *Act.* 5, 29. Den moet God meer ghehoꝛſaem, dan den menſchen. Anſwerable unto ðen and ðan, all oder languages hav' lik'wiſ' differ-ent wœrds to expreſ deſ' different ſignifications: de Greek' haꝛ τότε and ἢ, de L. *tunc* and *quàm*, de F. *adonc* and *que*, and de D. doe and dan: of wiꝺe two (deir † ð bæing turned into de Saxon ð) ar mad' de Engliſ doe and ðan: as lik'wiſ' wer' dey ſay, de, dat, dit, or deſe [*ſing.* and *plur*;] wœ ſay de, ðat, ðis, ðeſ'. All wiꝺe conſidered, ðer' is little reaſon, ðat wœ ſcold' leav Antiqiti (ðat giveꝛ diſtinct nam's to divers ꝛings) for a groundles Novelti, making ðat confuſion, wiꝺe oder languages doꝛ' not admit. Ð

* as in *Polychronicon* written in de days of *Edw.* 3. and printed by *Winken de Word* in *H.* 7. tim'.

† whiꝺe is alſo turned into ꝛ *vid.* Ꝺ.

Ꝺrough by, or by means of / ꝛoꝛow, from on' ſid' or end' to de oder: as ꝛrough Kriſt', ꝛoꝛow de wilderneſs. Deſ' two wœrds, different in voiꝺe and ſens, coom of de D. doꝛ, (wiꝺe is uſed indifferently for dem boꝛ') ð bæing turned into our ꝛ. (*vide* Ꝺ) But de firſt haꝛ * ou, de oder † o, in ſtæd of œ: ſo ðat, if wœ reſpect eider ſound Ꝺ

* *vid.* Ꝺ 1. in c. 2, § 2.

† *vid.* O in c. 1. § 2.

or originall; wæ muſt writ' as wæ ſay, ꝥroꝩg and ꝥoꝛ; roꝩ.

Ꞓ Coſt' not Coſt'.

S Sæer' pur' or unmixt *ſimplex*, as ſæer' corn, * ſær' boorn'/ to ſear, or rader ſæer', as it is pronounced, D. ſæren *tondeo*: anciently it was written ſer', e for æ, as de manner den was: (*vid.* c. 1, § 2) henc' ſar', a part' or portion; and ſir', a counti or part' of a dominion: wic, in de Souꝛ part's, is founded ſæer', *comitatus*.

* cleer' water: of which à toun in Dorcet. and a village in Hampt. is called Sheerborn.

to Soot' *ſagitto* / to ſout, *vociferor*: i. e. *ſonoram inarticulatam exultantis vocem edo*.

to Sreev' (*unde* ſreeſt) *ſcrutari arcana, delictorum confeſſionem exigere* / a ſriev *vicecomes. vid.* Rev' and ſær'.

W Weder *quò*: ſo heder *huc*, deder *illuc*: (*vid.* cap. 3, § 4, ¶ 2.) / weider *uter*, *utrùm*: ſo eider *alter*, *aut*; and neider *neuter*, *neque*.

Da veniam ſcriptis: quorum non gloria nobis
Cauſa; ſed utilitas, officiumq; fuit.

De Ponto l. 3. El. 9.

FINIS.

De PRINTER *to de* READER.

DE want of Karacters for ſoom Aſpirat's, wic cold' not preſently bee provided, wæ ar fain to ſuppli', wiꝛ de ſimple letters, and de Aſpiration adjoyned: wic neverdeles (wæ hop') wil bee no great hinderanc' to de learners; if dey call dem boꝛ' togeder by de on' nam' of de Aſpirat', wic dey ſtand for.

De *Feminin' Monarki'*, ſo long by ſiniſter means deteined, wil ſortly coom foꝛꝛ, corrected and enlarged by furder experienc'. *Far'wel.*

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